

W. Matthews Weaver

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1798.

[N^o 1883.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

James Center

Has for SALE, at his GARDEN,

EARLY May, Yorkshire,
Sugar-Loaf and Battersea Cabbage
Plants—Salsify, Tennis-Ball, and large Green
Head Lettuce Ditto, in good Order for Setting.

He has likewise on Hand, at his Shop,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Turtle-shell Combs
—And a good Assortment of Ivory Ditto.
Also—Bees-Wax, by the large and small
Quantity.

Newport, May 7, 1798.

For SALE, by

John Handy,

At his Store on his Wharf,

ROCK SALT, by the
Hundred Bushels, or less
Quantity.

ALSO,

A few Barrels brown SUGAR.

Philip Robinson

Inform his Customers and others, that he has
just received an additional Assortment of
Seaworthy GOODS, which he offers for
sale on the most reasonable Terms.

Among which are,

SUPERFINE and common

Broadcloths,
Superfine and common Kerseymeres,
Frammels; Bays; Serges; Coatings,
Furniture Cloths, very rich,
Lith Linens of all Prices per Piece,
Superfine Silk, and Hair Linen, very hand-
some Colours.

A handsome Variety best Linenings,
Satin black, and coloured; Modes; Saracens,
Fashonable Hats, Yeoman and plain Crowns,
Boys coloured Do.

Patent and common Hose,
A Variety very rich Tea Trays, all Sizes,
Yard wide Carpeting.

A few Casks Gun Powder.

Besides a Variety of other Articles, not
enumerated:—All which will be sold low for
ready Money.

Newport, 26th of 12th Month, 1797.

SIMON DAVIS,

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY and Holland Gin

per Pipe, Barrel or smaller Quantity,
Jamaica Spirits, St. Croix, Antigua and
New England Rum per Hogshead,
Sugar per Hogshead or Barrel,
Molasses per Hogshead, Pierce or Bartel,
Very good Rice and fine Flour,
Welsh's Chocolate, No 1 and 2, fresh,
A few Half Barrels of good Rice,
Fresh Raisins per Cask
Sherry and Lib wine per Quarter Cask,
Best brown stout Porter,
A few Barrels first Quality powdered Sugars,
Cattle Soap, per Box,
And a few Anchors.

The above mentioned Articles by Retail.

A New Supply of assorted Cases of
CROCKERY WARE.

Also—Glass Ware, by Wholesale and
Retail; and many other Articles in the Gro-
cery Line.—Likewise, a few Thousand of
Shingles and Laths—London Porter.

41 Hogsheads of New England Rum,
cheap for Cash—(entitled to the Drawback)
—will sell Part or all.

Newport, May 1, 1798.

C. Fowler & Co.

HAVE just received (per the Schooner
Nancy, from Alexandria) a Quantity
of superfine and common FLOUR, in Barrels
and Half Barrels.—ALSO.

A fresh Supply of Brandy, Geneva, Sweet
Oil, Chocolate, Raisins, &c. &c. which
they have for Sale, at their Store, on Mr.
Largier's Wharf.

Newport, April 15, 1798.

INSTRUCTIONS.

To CHARLES COTTEWORTH PINCKNEY,
JOHN MARSHALL, and EDWARDS GER-
RY, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers
Plenipotentiary to the French Republic.

[Concluded from our last]

It will also be expedient explicitly to de-
clare, that the right of asylum stipulated
for the armed vessels of France and their prizes,
gives no right to make sale of those prizes.

But when, prize ships are so disabled as to
be incapable of putting to sea again until re-
fitted, and when they are utterly disabled;
some provision is necessary relative to their
cargoes. Both cases occurred last year. The
government permitted, though with hesitation
and caution, the cargoes to be unloaded, one of
the vessels to be repaired, and part of the prize
goods sold, to pay for the repairs, and the
cargo of the vessel that was found unfit ever
to go to sea again, was allowed to be exported
as prize goods, even in neutral bottoms. The
doubts on these occasions arose from the 24th
article of the British treaty, forbidding the
sale of the prizes of privateers, or the ex-
change of the same, in any manner whatever.

But as French prizes were entitled to an asy-
lum in our ports, it was conceived to be a
reasonable construction of it to allow of such
proceedings as those above mentioned, to pre-
vent the total loss of vessels and cargoes.—

The 25th article of the British treaty demands
attention; as it is therein stipulated, that no
future treaty shall be made that shall be in-
consistent with that or the 24th article. An-
other doubt arose whether the British treaty did
not, in good faith, require the prohibition of
the sale of prizes made by the national ships
of France, as well as of those made by her
privateers, especially seeing our treaty with
France gave her no right to sell any prizes
whatever; but, upon the whole, it was con-
ceived that the United States having before
allowed the sale of such prizes, and the pro-
hibition in the 24th art. of the treaty being
distinctly pointed against the sale of the prizes
of privateers, it was thought proper to permit
the former practice to continue, until the ex-
ecutive should make and publish a prohibition
of the sale of all prizes, or that Congress
should pass a prohibitory law.

Art. 23d. If, in new modeling the treaty
with France, the total prohibition of the sale
of prizes in the ports of the party remaining
neutral should not be agreed on, at least the
right of each power to make at its pleasure
such prohibition, whether they are prizes of
national ships or privateers, should be acknow-
ledged, for the reason more than once suggest-
ed—so prevent a repetition of claims upon
unfounded constructions; such as under the
present articles, that a prohibition to an enemy
or either party is a grant to the other of the
thing forbidden.

Art. 23d and 24th. These have been al-
ready considered, and the alterations proposed
have been mentioned.

There have been too many unjust causes and
pretences assigned for capturing and confiscat-
ing American vessels, it may perhaps be im-
possible to guard against a repetition of them
in any treaty which can be devised. To state
the causes and pretences that have been already
advanced by the government of France, its
agents and subagents, as the grounds of the
capture and condemnation of American
vessels and cargoes, would doubtless give pain
to any man of an ingenious mind who should
be employed on the part of France to negoti-
ate another treaty, or a modification of the
treaties which exist. It is not desired therefore
to go farther into detail on these matters, than
shall be necessary to guard by explicit stipu-
lations against future misconstructions, and
the mischief they will naturally produce.

Under pretence that certain ports were for-
rendered to the English by the treaty of the
French and Dutch inhabitants, Victor
Hughes and Lebas, the French agents of the
Executive Directory at Guadaloupe, have
declared, that all neutral vessels bound to or
from such ports shall be good prize.

Under the pretence that the British were
taking all neutral vessels bound to or from
French ports, the French agents at St. Do-
mingo (Santhony and others) decreed that
all American vessels bound to or from Eng-
lish ports should be captured; and they have
since declared such captured vessels to be good
prize. The French consuls in Spain have on
the same ground condemned a number of
American vessels, merely because they were
destined to or coming from an English port.

Under the pretence, that the sea letters or
passports prescribed by the commercial treaty
for the mutual advantage of the merchants and
navigators of the two nations, to save their

vessels from detention and other vexations
when met with at sea, by presenting to clear a
proof of the property, are an indispensable
document to be found on board; the French
confiscate American vessels destitute of them,
even when they acknowledge the property to
be American.

Because horses and their military furniture,
when destined to an enemy's port, are by the
24th article of the commercial treaty declared
contraband, and as such by themselves only
liable to confiscation. Hughes and Lebas
decreed all neutral vessels having horses or any
other contraband goods on board should be
good prize; and they accordingly condemned
vessels and cargoes.

The ancient ordinances of the French mo-
narchs required a variety of papers to be on
board neutral vessels, the want of any one of
which is made a cause of condemnation; al-
though the 25th art. of the commercial treaty
mentions what certificates shall accompany the
merchant vessels and cargoes of each party,
and which by every reasonable construction
ought to give them protection.

It will therefore be advisable to guard
against abuses, by descending to particulars:
to describe the ship's papers which shall be
required, and to declare that the want of any
other shall not be a cause for confiscation; to
fix the mode of manning vessels as to the
officers, and the proportion of the crews who
shall be citizens; endeavouring to provide,
in respect to American vessels, that more than
one third may be foreigners. This provision
will be important to the southern States,
which have but few native seamen.

The marine ordinances of France will show
what regulations have been required to be ob-
served by allied as well as neutral powers in
general, to ascertain and secure the property of
neutrals. Some of these regulations may be
highly proper to be adopted; while others
may be inconvenient and burthensome. Your
aim will be to render the documents and for-
malities as few and as simple as will consist
with a fair and regular commerce.

Art. 25 and 27. These two articles should
be rendered conformable to each other. The
27th says, that after the exhibition of the pas-
port, the vessel shall be allowed to pass with-
out molestation or search, or giving her chase,
or forcing her to quit her intended course.—

The 25th requires, that besides the passport,
vessel shall be furnished with certain certificates,
which of course must also be exhibited. It will
be expedient to add that in the face of such
evidence the armed vessel will carry the other
into port, and if papers are found conformable
to treaty, the captors shall be condemned in all
the charges, damages and interest thereof, which
they shall have caused. A provision of this
nature made in the 12th art. of our treaty with
the United Netherlands.

Art. 28. The prohibited goods here men-
tioned have no relation to contraband; but
apply to such as by the laws of the country are
forbidden to be exported. Yet in the case of
exporting horses from Virginia, which no law
prohibited, in the winter of 1796, this article
was applied by the French minister to horses,
which by the French treaty are contraband of
war. And a letter from the minister to Victor
Hughes and Lebas, informing them that the
American government refused to prevent such
export of horses by the British, is made one
ground for their decree above-mentioned.

Art. 30. The vessels of the United States
ought to be admitted into the ports of
France in the same manner as the vessels of
France are admitted into the ports of the Uni-
ted States. But such a stipulation ought not
to authorize the admission of vessels of either
party into the ports of the other, into which
the admission of all foreign vessels shall be
forbidden by the laws of France and of the
United States respectively. With this re-
striction, the principles of the 24th article of
the treaty with Great Britain afforded a libe-
ral and unexceptionable precedent. A restric-
tion like that here referred to will be found
in the first paragraph of the 3d article of the
British treaty.

The commerce to the French colonies in
the East and West Indies will doubtless be
more or less restricted, according to the usage
of the European nations. Yet on account of
the deranged condition of the French naviga-
tion, probably a larger latitude of trade with
their colonies will be readily permitted for a
term of years; and perhaps the mutual ad-
vantages thence resulting will be found so
great, as to induce afterwards a prolongation
of that term; to which the course or habit of
business may contribute.

While between the United States and
France there shall subsist a perfect reciprocity
in respect to commerce, we must endeavour to

extend our trade to her colonies to as many
articles as possible. Of these the most impor-
tant are provisions of all kinds, as beef, pork,
flour, butter, cheese, fish, grain, pulle, live
stock, and every other article serving for food,
which is the produce of the country, horses,
mules, timber, plank and wood of all kinds,
cabinet ware, and other manufactures of the
United States, and to obtain in return all the
articles of the produce of those colonies with-
out exception; at least to the value of the
cargoes carried to those colonies.

There have been different constructions of
the consular convention. The French have
contended for the execution of their consular
decisions by the marshal or other officer of
the United States, and their minister of justice
has formerly stated in a report to the minister
of foreign affairs, that the judicial sentences
of the American consuls in France will be
executed by certain officers of justice in that
country. The legal opinion of the law-offi-
cers of the United States, which the govern-
ment has adopted, opposes such a construction.

The French have also contended, that deter-
miners from French vessels ought to be appor-
tioned by the judicial officers of the United
States, upon other evidence than the original
shipping paper, or *role d'equipage*; whereas
the district judges have insisted that the consular
convention requires the original role to be
produced. This claim was lately revived by
the consul general of the French Republic.—

The correspondence on this occasion will be
joined to the other documents which accom-
pany these instructions.

The United States cannot consent to the
erecting of foreign tribunals within their
jurisdiction. We consider the judicial au-
thority of consuls, as described in the consular
convention, to be voluntary, not compulsory,
in the country where they reside; and that
their decisions, if not obeyed by the parties
respectively, must be enforced by the laws of
their proper country; and such a provision
you will see has been made in France, where
a penalty of 2000 livres is imposed on the
citizen who refuses obedience to a consular
decision in a foreign State.

The consular convention will expire in about
four years; and it may great difficulties arise
in testing the terms of a new one, that which
exists must take its course; but if the French
government should be silent on the subject of
the consular convention, silence may be ob-
served on our part.

The ports of the United States being fre-
quently visited of different belligerent
powers, it became necessary to regulate the
times of their sailing. The President there-
fore adopted what was understood to be the
received rule in Europe; and ordered, that af-
ter the sailing of a vessel of one of the belliger-
ent powers, twenty four hours should elapse
before an armed vessel of an enemy of the for-
mer should set sail. This rule has not been
duly respected by the armed vessels of France
and Great Britain.

As the tranquility of the United States re-
quires, that no hostile movements be com-
menced within their jurisdiction, and the inter-
ests of commerce demand an entire freedom to
the departure of vessels from their ports, it
may be expedient expressly to recognize the
above-mentioned rule.

It will also be expedient to agree on the ex-
tent of territorial jurisdiction on the sea coast,
and in what situations bays and sounds may be
said to be land locked, and within the juris-
diction of the sovereign of the adjacent coun-
try.

On a supposition that a treaty will be ne-
gotiated to alter and amend the treaties which
now exist between France and the United
States, the following leading principles, to
govern the negotiation, are suggested.

1. Conscious integrity authorizes the go-
vernment to insist, that no blame or censure
be directly or indirectly imputed to the United
States. But on the other hand, however ex-
ceptionable in the view of our own government
and in the eyes of an impartial world may
have been the conduct of France, yet she may
be unwilling to acknowledge any aggressions,
and we do not wish to wound her feelings, or
to excite resentment. It will therefore be best
to adopt on this point the principle of the Bri-
tish treaty, and "terminate our differences in
such manner, as, without referring to the
merits of our respective complaints and preten-
sions, may be the best calculated to produce
mutual satisfaction and good understanding."

2. That no aid be stipulated in favour of
France during the present war.

3. That no engagement be made inconsis-
tent with the obligations of any prior treaty.

4. That no restraint on our lawful com-
merce with any other nation be admitted.

James Center

Has for SALE, at his GARDEN,

EARLY May, Yorkshire, Sugar-Loaf and Battersea Cabbage Plants—Silebia, Tennis-Ball, and large Green Head Lettuce Ditto, in good Order for Setting.

He has likewise on Hand, at his Shop, Ladys' and Gentlemens' Turtle-shell Combs—And a good Assortment of Ivory Ditto. Also—Bees-Wax, by the large and small Quantity.
Newport, May 7, 1798.

For SALE, by

John Handy,

At his Store on his Wharf,

ROCK SALT, by the Hundred Bushels, or less Quantity.

ALSO,

A few Barrels brown SUGAR.

Philip Robinson

Inform his Customers and others, that he has just received an additional Assortment of Seasonable GOODS, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable Terms.

Among which are,

SUPERFINE and common

Broadcloths, Superfine and common Kerseymeres, Flannels; Bajzes; Serges; Coatings, Furture Chinizes, very rich, Irish Linens of all Prices per Piece, Superfine Silk, and Hair Bines, very hand-some Colours,

A handsome Variety best Luteffings, Satins black and coloured; Modes; Sarfaets, Fashionable Hats, Yeoman and plain Crowns, Boys coloured Do.

Patent and common Hufe, A Variety very rich Tea Trays, all Sizes, Yard wide Carpeting, A few Casks Gun Powder.

Besides a Variety of other Articles, not enumerated:—All which will be sold low for ready Money.

Newport, 26th of 11th Month, 1797.

SIMON DAVIS,

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY and Holland Gin

per Pipe, Barrel or smaller Quantity, Jamaica Spirits, St. Croix, Antigua and New England Rum per Hoghead, Sugar per Hoghead or Barrel, Molasses per Hoghead, Tierce or Barrel, Very good fine and superfine Flour, Welch's Chocolate, N^o 1 and 2, fresh, A few Half Barrels of good Rice, Fresh Raisins per Cask, Sherry and Lisbon Wine per Quarter Cask, Best brown stout Porter, A few Barrels first Quality powdered Sugars, Castile Soap, per Box, And a few Anchors.

The above mentioned Articles by Retail.

A New Supply of assorted Crates of CROCKERY WARE.

Also—Glass Ware, by Wholesale and Retail; and many other Articles in the Grocery Line.—Likewise, a few Thousand of Shingles and Laths—London Porter.

41 Hogheads of New England Rum, cheap for Cash—(entitled to the Drawback)—will sell Part or all.

Newport, May 1, 1798.

C. Fowler & Co.

HAVE just received (per the Schooner Nancy, from Alexandria) a Quantity of superfine and common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half Barrels.—ALSO.

A fresh Supply of Brandy, Geneva, Sweet Oil, Chocolate, Raisins, &c. &c. &c. which they have for Sale, at their Store, on Mr. Langley's Wharf.

Newport, April 16, 1798.

INSTRUCTIONS.

TO CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, JOHN MARSHALL, and EDRIDGE GERRY, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to the French Republic.

[Concluded from our last]

IT will also be expedient explicitly to declare, that the right of asylum stipulated for the armed vessels of France and their prizes, gives no right to make sale of those prizes.

But when prize ships are so disabled as to be incapable of putting to sea again until refitted, and when they are utterly disabled; some provision is necessary relative to their cargoes. Both cases occurred last year. The government permitted, though with hesitation and caution, the cargoes to be unloaded, one of the vessels to be repaired, and part of the prize goods sold, to pay for the repairs, and the cargo of the vessel that was found unfit ever to go to sea again, was allowed to be exported as prize goods, even in neutral bottoms. The doubts on these occasions arose from the 24th article of the British treaty, forbidding the sale of the prizes of privateers, or the exchange of the same, in any manner whatever. But as French prizes were entitled to an asylum in our ports, it was conceived to be a reasonable construction of it to allow of such proceedings as those above mentioned, to prevent the total loss of vessels and cargoes.—The 25th article of the British treaty demands attention; as it is therein stipulated, that no future treaty shall be made that shall be inconsistent with that or the 24th article. Another doubt arose whether the British treaty did not, in good faith, require the prohibition of the sale of prizes made by the national ships of France, as well as of those made by her privateers, especially seeing our treaty with France gave her no right to sell any prizes whatever; but, upon the whole, it was conceived that the United States having before allowed the sale of such prizes, and the prohibition in the 24th art. of the treaty being distinctly pointed against the sale of the prizes of privateers, it was thought proper to permit the former practice to continue, until the executive should make and publish a prohibition of the sale of all prizes, or that Congress should pass a prohibitory law.

Art. 22d. If, in new modeling the treaty with France, the total prohibition of the sale of prizes in the ports of the party remaining neutral should not be agreed on, at least the right of each power to make at its pleasure such prohibition, whether they are prizes of national ships or privateers, should be acknowledged, for the reason more than once suggested—to prevent a repetition of claims upon unfounded constructions; such as under the present article, that a prohibition to an enemy of either party is a grant to the other of the thing forbidden.

Art. 23d and 24th. These have been already considered, and the alterations proposed have been mentioned.

There have been so many unjust causes and pretences assigned for capturing and confiscating American vessels, it may perhaps be impossible to guard against a repetition of them in any treaty which can be devised. To state the causes and pretences that have been already advanced by the government of France, its agents and tribunals, as the grounds of the capture and condemnation of American vessels and cargoes, would doubtless give pain to any man of an ingenuous mind who should be employed on the part of France to negotiate another treaty, or a modification of the treaties which exist. It is not desired therefore to go farther into detail on these matters, than shall be necessary to guard by explicit stipulations against future misconstructions, and the mischief they will naturally produce.

Under pretence that certain ports were surrendered to the English by the treachery of the French and Dutch inhabitants, Victor Hughes and Lebas the special agents of the Executive Directory at Guadaloupe, have declared, that all neutral vessels bound to or from such ports shall be good prize.

Under the pretence that the British were taking all neutral vessels bound to or from French ports, the French agents at St. Domingo (Santhonax and others) decreed that all American vessels bound to or from English ports should be captured; and they have since declared such captured vessels to be good prize. The French consuls in Spain have on the same ground condemned a number of American vessels, merely because they were destined to or coming from an English port.

Under the pretence, that the sea letters or passports prescribed by the commercial treaty for the mutual advantage of the merchants and navigators of the two nations, to save their

vessels from detention and other vexations when met with at sea, by presenting to clear a proof of the property, are an indispensable document to be found on board; the French confiscate American vessels destitute of them, even when they acknowledge the property to be American.

Because horses and their military furniture, when destined to an enemy's port, are by the 24th article of the commercial treaty declared contraband, and as such by themselves only liable to confiscation, Hughes and Lebas decreed all neutral vessels having horses or any other contraband goods on board should be good prize; and they accordingly condemned vessels and cargoes.

The ancient ordinances of the French monarchs required a variety of papers to be on board neutral vessels, the want of any one of which is made a cause of condemnation; although the 25th art. of the commercial treaty mentions what certificates shall accompany the merchant vessels and cargoes of each party, and which by every reasonable construction ought to give them protection.

It will therefore be advisable to guard against abuses, by descending to particulars: to describe the ship's papers which shall be required, and to declare that the want of any other shall not be a cause for confiscation: to fix the mode of manning vessels as to the officers, and the proportion of the crews who shall be citizens; endeavouring to provide, in respect to American vessels, that more than one third may be foreigners. This provision will be important to the southern States, which have but few native seamen.

The marine ordinances of France will show what regulations have been required to be observed by allied as well as neutral powers in general, to ascertain and secure the property of neutrals. Some of these regulations may be highly proper to be adopted; while others may be inconvenient and burthensome. Your aim will be to render the documents and formalities as few and as simple as will consist with a fair and regular commerce.

Art. 25 and 27. These two articles should be rendered conformable to each other. The 27th says, that after the exhibition of the passport, the vessel shall be allowed to pass without molestation or search, or giving her chase, or forcing her to quit her intended course.—The 25th requires, that besides the passport, vessel shall be furnished with certain certificates, which of course must also be exhibited. It will be expedient to add that in the face of such evidence the armed vessel will carry the other into port, and the papers are found conformable to treaty, the captors shall be condemned in all the charges, damages and interest thereof, which they shall have caused. A provision of this nature made in the 24th art. of our treaty with the United Netherlands.

Art. 28. The prohibited goods here mentioned have no relation to contraband; but in rely to such as by the laws of the country are forbidden to be exported. Yet in the case of exporting horses from Virginia, which no law prohibited, in the winter of 1796, this article was applied by the French minister to horses, which by the French treaty are contraband of war. And a letter from the minister to Victor Hughes and Lebas, informing them that the American government refused to prevent such export of horses by the British, is made one ground for their decree abovementioned.

Art. 30. The vessels of the United States ought to be admitted into the ports of France in the same manner as the vessels of France are admitted into the ports of the United States. But such a stipulation ought not to authorize the admission of vessels of either party into the ports of the other, into which the admission of all foreign vessels shall be forbidden by the laws of France and of the United States respectively. With this restriction, the principles of the 14th article of the treaty with Great Britain afforded a liberal and unexceptionable precedent. A restriction like that here referred to, will be found in the first paragraph of the 3d article of the British treaty.

The commerce to the French colonies in the East and West Indies will doubtless be more or less restricted, according to the usage of the European nations. Yet on account of the deranged condition of the French navigation, probably a larger latitude of trade with their colonies will be readily permitted for a term of years; and perhaps the mutual advantages thence resulting will be found so great, as to induce afterwards a prolongation of that term; to which the course or habit of business may contribute.

While between the United States and France there shall subsist a perfect reciprocity in respect to commerce, we must endeavour to

extend our trade to her colonies to as many articles as possible. Of these the most important are provisions of all kinds, as beef, pork, flour, butter, cheese, fish, grain, pulse, live stock, and every other article serving for food, which is the produce of the country, horses, mules, timber, planks and woods of all kinds, cabinet ware, and other manufactures of the United States, and to obtain in return all the articles of the produce of those colonies without exception; at least to the value of the cargoes carried to those colonies.

There have been different constructions of the consular convention. The French have contended for the execution of their consular decisions by the marshal or other officer of the United States, and their minister of justice has formerly stated in a report to the minister of foreign affairs, that the judicial sentences of the American consuls in France will be executed by certain officers of justice in that country. The legal opinion of the law-officers of the United States, which the government has adopted, opposes such a construction. The French have also contended, that delinquents from French vessels ought to be apprehended by the judicial officers of the United States, upon other evidence than the original shipping paper, or *role d'équipage*; whereas the district judges have insisted that the consular convention requires the original role to be produced. This claim was lately revived by the consul general of the French Republic.—The correspondence on this occasion will be joined to the other documents which accompany these instructions.

The United States cannot consent to the erecting of foreign tribunals within their jurisdiction. We consider the judicial authority of consuls, as described in the consular convention, to be voluntary, not compulsory, in the country where they reside; and that their decisions, if not obeyed by the parties respectively, must be enforced by the laws of their proper country; and such a provision you will see has been made in France, where a penalty of 2400 livres is imposed on the citizen who refuses obedience to a consular decision in a foreign state.

The consular convention will expire in about four years; and if any great difficulties arise in settling the terms of a new one, that which exists must take its course; but if the French government should be silent on the subject of the consular convention, silence may be observed on our part.

The ports of the United States being frequented by vessels of different belligerent powers, it became necessary to regulate the times of their sailing. The President therefore adopted what was understood to be the received rule in Europe; and ordered, that after the sailing of a vessel of one of the belligerent powers, twenty-four hours should elapse before an armed vessel of an enemy of the former should set sail. This rule has not been duly respected by the armed vessels of France and Great-Britain.

As the tranquility of the United States requires, that no hostile movements be commenced within their jurisdiction, and the interests of commerce demand an entire freedom to the departure of vessels from their ports, it may be expedient expressly to recognize the abovementioned rule.

It will also be expedient to agree on the extent of territorial jurisdiction on the sea coast, and in what situations bays and sounds may be said to be land locked, and within the jurisdiction of the sovereign of the adjacent country.

On a supposition that a treaty will be negotiated to alter and amend the treaties which now exist between France and the United States, the following leading principles, to govern the negotiation, are subjoined.

1. Conscious integrity authorizes the government to insist, that no blame or censure be directly or indirectly imputed to the United States. But on the other hand, however exceptionable in the view of our own government and in the eyes of an impartial world may have been the conduct of France, yet she may be unwilling to acknowledge any aggressions, and we do not wish to wound her feelings, or to excite resentment. It will therefore be best to adopt on this point the principle of the British treaty, and "terminate our differences in such manner, as, without referring to the merits of our respective complaints and pretensions, may be the best calculated to produce mutual satisfaction and good understanding."

2. That no aid be stipulated in favour of France during the present war.

3. That no engagement be made inconsistent with the obligations of any prior treaty.

4. That no restraint on our lawful commerce with any other nation be admitted;

That no stipulation be made, under color of which tribunals can be established within our jurisdiction, or personal privileges claimed by French citizens, incompatible with the complete sovereignty and independence of the United States, in matters of policy, commerce and government.

It will be expedient to limit the duration of the treaty to a term of from ten to twenty years. Such changes in the circumstances of the two parties are likely to happen within either of those periods, as to give one or both good reason to desire a change in the conditions of the treaty. From this limitation may be excepted such articles as are declaratory of a state of peace, or as are intended to regulate the conduct of the two nations at the commencement of, or during a state of war, or which are founded in morality and justice, and are in their nature of perpetual obligation. Of this kind may be considered the 10th article of the treaty with Great Britain; which therefore may very properly be introduced into the treaty with France.

Finally, the great object of the government being to do justice to France and her citizens, it is in any thing we have injured them; to obtain justice for the multiplied injuries they have committed against us, and to preserve peace; your style and manner of proceeding will be such as shall most directly tend to secure these objects. There may be such a change of men and measures in France as will authorize, perhaps render politic, the use of strong language, in describing the treatment we have received. On the other hand, the French government may be determined to frustrate the negotiation, and throw the odium on this country; in which case, any thing like warmth and harshness would be made the pretext. If things remain in their present situation, the style of representation will unite, as much as possible, calm dignity with simplicity, force of sentiment with mildness of language, and be calculated to impress an idea of inflexible perseverance, rather than of distrust or want of confidence.

With these instructions you will receive the following documents.

1. The printed state papers containing the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the French minister, Mr. Genet.
2. The letter dated Jan. 16th, 1797, from the Secretary of State to Gen. Pickney, and documents therein referred to, in which all the known complaints of the French government since the recall of Mr. Genet are exhibited and discussed.
3. A report from the Secretary of State to the House of Representatives, dated the 7th of Feb. 1797, exhibiting the state of American claims which had been presented to the French government (but few of which had been satisfied) together with some further information relative to the depredations by the officers and people of that nation on the commerce of the United States.
4. A report made by the Sec. of State to the President of the United States, on the 21st of June, 1797, and by him laid before Congress on the 21st.
5. Certain original depositions, protests, and other papers relative to French spoliation on the commerce, and personal insults and injuries to the citizens of the United States.
6. The documents laid before the House of Representatives the 17th of May, 1797, relative to Gen. Pickney's mission to Paris, and comprehending some papers relative to the capture and condemnation of American vessels by the French.
7. The correspondence with the French consul general Leclerc, relative to the consular convention.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

P A R I S, February 22.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED, Feb. 15.
The resolution proposed by Gaillemardet has been adopted by the Council after some amendments, as follows:

1. The drawing of lots, in the Executive Directory, the administration of the treasury and of comptrollers, shall, during the 6th, 7th, and 8th years, take place on the 10th Floreal of each year. (May 9)
2. The minutes of the drawing shall on the same day be laid before the council.
3. The new election shall take place during the last decade of Floreal.
4. The new members shall be installed on the 11th Prairiel. (May 20)
5. In no case shall members going out by lot, remain in office the 30th Floreal.

February 23.

The Duke of Gorgi has been forced to pay a contribution of 200,000 Romish dollars, to the French.

The sum of two millions was found in the Pope's palace, and immediately sent to the head quarters of the French Gen. Berthier. The Pope was himself commanded to give an account of all the treasures of his palace; he answered, that it was already in the hands of the French; one ring only excepted, which he remarked was hereditary to his office.

Previous to the entry of the French, twelve cardinals and four prelates, were delivered to General Berthier, as the hostages for the safety of the republican troops. They are still in close confinement.

The property of those who did not chuse to trait to republican mercy, has been seized and confiscated.

A cardinal, a duke, and a Roman prelate, are to be sent to Paris, to implore the pardon

of the Directory, for the murder of General Duplez.

The Pope's ambassador has been set at liberty, and is on his return home.

The property of cardinal Mauray, has been seized at Rome, and will be sold for the benefit of the French republic.

March 5.

The Pope has left Rome for Florence, and it is said he will proceed to Malta.

March 9.

The fate of Rome, (says Poulter in his Journal) will produce a general change throughout Italy. Naples, Turin, &c. will soon have a Directory, and a National Representation.

General Berthier has demanded of the kingdom of Naples, 20,000 oxen, and 40,000 bushels of grain.

B R E S C I A, February 17.

We have, within our walls and the environs, about 15,000 French, who every day demand of us from 24 to 30,000 livres tournois.

R O M E, February 15.

Just after the entrance of the French into our city, contributions were levied for 4 millions in cash, 8 millions in provisions and 3000 horses. The cardinals Somaglia, Revanella, Caraffa, Proietta, and Carandini and the princes Justiniani, Gabriele, Colonna, the duke Braschi, with two prelates, have been taken as hostages, for the safety of the French troops. The priest Barbarelli has been arrested. All the suspected officers have been dismissed.

F R A N K F O R T, March 10.

We have news of importance from Brisa (Switzerland).—The French and the troops of Berne and Solothurn have had three bloody battles near Niddan, Lengau and Dourabach. Most of the families of consequence have left Berne for Luzerne. The Swissers fought courageously, but were overcome by the French. At Lengau, they lost 8 cannon and had 200 prisoners made, many of whom were officers. In another battle, they lost upwards of 1000 men, and some hundreds sprung into the sea.

It has been said here that Solothurn was given into the hands of the French through treachery of the commandant.

L O N D O N, March 15.

In the course of July last, the Portuguese minister at Paris, Chevalier d'Arango, purchased a Peace at the rate of six millions of Livres Tournois, which were paid down in hard cash. When, afterwards, by the revolution of the 18th Fructidor (4th September) the Directory had got rid of the majority of the two Councils, which was in favour of Peace, it refused to ratify the treaty, on pretence that the Court of Portugal had industriously protracted the consummation of the treaty. On the Chevalier d'Arango's desiring the business to be definitively settled, a new ransom was demanded by the French Government. Surprised at this demand, the Portuguese Minister strongly reprobated this scandalous imposition; but instead of an answer, he was sent to the Temple prison, and the invasion of Portugal was again determined on.

This trait, in addition to many others, proves both the good faith of the Great Nation, and the brilliant condition of its finances.—As to the moral feelings of the virtuous Directors, it is above every circumstance placed in a new light the fine picture of the band of revolutionary banditti which governs France.

The Executive Directory having sent a messenger to the constituent assembly, that all the citizens hitherto nominated for the places of ministers, had refused the appointment, the assembly passed a decree, purporting, "that all those who refuse places for which they are appointed, shall lose the right of citizens, and that it shall be lawful to banish them from the country." In the sitting of the 19th ult. the assembly referred to the existing committee a note of the French Minister Charles Delacroix, demanding, that the decree prohibiting the importation of all sorts of English merchandise, be rigorously maintained and executed.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, May 1.

The following Address was forwarded by the mail which arrived here on Saturday last, with a letter from the chairman, dated the 24th ult. to the Senators and Representatives in Congress, from the State of Rhode Island, requesting them to present it. They this day waited on the President, at ten o'clock in the morning, and presented the address to him.—It is as follows:

To the President of the UNITED STATES.

S I R,

The undersigned inhabitants of the Town, of Providence voluntarily assembled, in pursuance of public notice, beg leave to address you, with sentiments of personal and profound respect.

The late disclosure of the views and designs of France, in contrast with the pacific disposition of the United States, has excited the most disgusting apprehensions of hostilities from that Republic, and the most unlimited confidence, in the wisdom, integrity and patriotism of the administration of our Government.

In the progress of the negotiation with that republic, whose legitimate origin we were the first to acknowledge, a republic which, at the dawn of its political day, seemed elevated to the sublimest height of virtue, and disclaimed, in the first exercise of its power, all right to interfere in the internal concerns of other nations, we observe with regret, a departure from the great principles of

liberty and justice, and we observe this with the deeper regret, because that country received its first lesson of liberty from ours.

After the numberless and trying proofs which the United States had given of their sincere desire to preserve an impartial neutrality, their repeated applications for redress, might, at least, have been answered with professions of equity, and of a love of justice, instead of an avowed intent still further to impoverish us, and to pursue a studied system of universal domination.

While we lament that some of the inhabitants of this country have too much attached themselves to European politics, we believe this dangerous mistake, proceeded not from a treacherous defection from the cause of their country, but from the fascination of the brilliant spectacle of a nation victoriously contending for its liberties.—We rejoice that the scales have now fallen from their eyes—they must now see, what enlightened statesmen have seen before that the sacred name of liberty is profaned to disguise projects of ambition and conquest.

Your late communications must cement the public councils and increase the energy of government. The inadmissible and exorbitant exactions of France, will not only deprive them of every American advocate, but convince the world that an adjustment of the differences between the two countries, was impracticable on any other basis than the prostration of America at the feet of France. The result in the mind of every American must be a manly determination to vindicate the honour and interest of his country.

Should we be driven to the last appeal, we have an extensive country, full of resources, and we trust in GOD, who has hitherto so signally favoured us, that he will again inspire us with that glowing zeal and undiminished courage, which in a period not remote, the people so successfully displayed, and in such an exigency we shall derive additional confidence from the firm moderation, the long tried integrity, the ripened wisdom which induced an enlightened nation to place you at the helm of government.

We cannot close without assuring you of our entire approbation of your conduct, in relation to the foreign concerns of this country.—of our prayers for your personal health and happiness, and of our readiness, with our lives and fortunes, to support the dignity and independence of the United States.

Signed by one hundred and twenty-seven of the principal Merchants, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the town of Providence.

To which the President was pleased to return the following ANSWER:

To the Inhabitants of the town of Providence in the State of Rhode-Island.

GENTLEMEN,
This respectful Address from the inhabitants of Providence who have been my friends and neighbours from my youth, was by no means necessary to convince me of their affectionate attachment.

Imagination can scarcely conceive a stronger contrast than has lately been disclosed between the views of France and those of the United States. I will not distinguish between the views of the government and those of the nation; if in France they are different the nation whose right it is will soon show they are so; if in America they are the same this fact also will be shown by the nation in a short time in a strong light. I cannot however see in this contrast a sufficient cause of disquieting apprehensions of hostilities from that Republic: hostilities have already come thick upon us by surprise, from that quarter.—If others are coming we shall be better prepared to meet and repel them.

When we were the first to acknowledge the legitimate origin of the French Republic, we discovered at least as much zeal, sincerity and honesty of heart, as we did of knowledge of the just, or foresight of its consequences—the ill success of those proofs which the United States have given of their sincere desire to preserve an impartial neutrality, and of their repeated negotiations for redress of wrongs have demonstrated that other means must be resorted to, in order to obtain it.

I agree entirely with you in acquitting in general those of our citizens, who have too much attached themselves to European politics, or any treacherous defection from the cause of their country. The French Revolution was a spectacle, so novel, and the cause was so complicated, that I have ever acknowledged myself incompetent to judge of it, as it concerned the happiness of France, or operated on that of mankind; my countrymen in general were, I believe as ill qualified as myself to decide; the French nation alone had the right, and the capacity, and to them it should have been resigned; we should have suspended our judgments, and been as neutral and impartial between the parties in France, as between the nations of Europe.

The honour of our nation is now universally felt to be at stake, and its independence in question, and all America appears to declare, with one heart and one voice, a manly determination to vindicate both.

The legislature, by the late publication of instructions and dispatches have appealed to the world and if the iron hand of power has not locked up the presses of Europe, in such a manner that the facts cannot be communicated to mankind, the impartial sense, and the voice of human nature must be in our favor. If perseverance in injustice should necessitate the use of force, whatever cause we may have to bumble ourselves before the supreme tribunal, we have none, for any other sentiment, than the pride of virtue, and honest indignation, against the late

conduct of France towards us. I thank you gentlemen for your personal civilities to me, and return your kind wishes for my happiness.

Your noble declaration of your readiness, with your lives and fortunes to support the dignity and independence of the United States will receive the applause of your country and of all who have the sentiments and feelings of men.

JOHN ADAMS.

April 30th, 1798.

May 4.

Arrived last evening from Hamburg, the ship America, Capt. Hardie. The America left Hamburg the 20th of March. Accounts received by her state, that it was probable the French would obtain the loan they had demanded of the Dutch, and that they had overrun a great part of Switzerland, having been victorious in several engagements. A gentleman who arrived at Hamburg on the 11th of March direct from Paris, informed that our Envoys were there on the 4th with out being received by the Directory or any prospects of a reception.

Bache and his myrmidons are continually growing about the influence which the British Merchants have on the politics of America. It is really singular if they have any influence that all those places at which they reside should send Representatives noted for their hostility to Great-Britain.—It is well known that in New-England (the great Bulwark of our Government) there are very few imported citizens of any description. The trade of that country is altogether carried on by native Americans. New-York where there are a number of British Merchants, sends a Jacobin representative. Philadelphia, were perhaps they are still more numerous, sends Mr. Swanwick, Baltimore Mr. Smith, Alexandria Mr. Brent, Norfolk Mr. Parker; Charleston indeed sends Mr. Pinckney; but until his election, which was unanimous, we are told there was generally a majority of antifederal votes in the city, which were only counterbalanced by the Federalism of the adjoining counties.

May 7.

The Despatches from our Envoys at Paris, communicated to Congress on Friday, consist of a letter dated February 7, which enclosed a copy of a Memorial to the minister of Foreign Relations delivered on the 31st January.—This Memorial is lengthy, and contains a discussion of all the subjects of dispute between the French Government and that of the United States.

In the letter of the 7th February, our Envoys say, "We have not yet received any answer to this communication, and should no notice be taken of it in a few days, we shall apply in a more explicit manner for our passports."

N E W Y O R K, May 8.

The following displays a manly recantation of sentiments which for a considerable time past, have been in opposition to the government of our country.—It is from the editor of the Charleston (S. C.) Daily Advertiser; and breathes a spirit of disinterested patriotism which will do him infinite honor:—

"Yesterday I received an anonymous address to R. G. Harper Esq. replete with invectives against the conduct, principles and motives of that gentleman, and entitled, 'A Hint.' The author tells me, that if my paper is impartial, I will find room for his hint."

"This hint I will not publish I not in future any other hint or matter of a similar tendency.—I am convinced of the propriety and necessity of making this declaration, and with I had done so earlier."

"The present situation of the United States calls for unanimity and decision, not only in her councils but in her people. The injuries and insults committed by France upon our citizens and government, has increased the prospect of a war with that country; she has contemptuously refused our offers and intreaties for a reconciliation. Speedy and effective measures for the defence of our country and the property of its citizens are now necessary."

"Mr. Harper's conduct is such as acquires and entitles him to the esteem and applause of all true Americans. The interests and honor of the United States are supported by him with a manly energy and firmness; they triumph and are superior to the intrigues of a faction, who would introduce anarchy to pave the way for the torments of our enemies."

"My press shall no longer be a vehicle for calumniating the government of my country and its defenders; if its title to impartiality is only to be a quired in that way, I do not cheerfully resign it."

Ben. Franklin Times &c.

19. That no stipulation be made, under colour of which tribunals can be established within our jurisdiction, or personal privileges claimed by French citizens, incompatible with the complete sovereignty and independence of the United States, in matters of policy, commerce and government.

It will be expedient to limit the duration of the treaty to a term of from ten to twenty years. Such changes in the circumstances of the two parties are likely to happen within either of those periods, as to give one or both good reason to desire a change in the conditions of the treaty. From this limitation may be excepted such articles as are declaratory of a state of peace, or as are intended to regulate the conduct of the two nations at the commencement of, or during a state of war, or which are founded in morality and justice, and are in their nature of perpetual obligation. Of this kind may be considered the 10th article of the treaty with Great Britain; which therefore may very properly be introduced into the treaty with France.

Finally, the great object of the government being to do justice to France and her citizens, it in any thing we have injured them; to obtain justice for the multiplied injuries they have committed against us, and to preserve peace; your style and manner of proceeding will be such as shall most directly tend to secure these objects. There may be such a change of men and measures in France as will authorize, perhaps render politic, the use of strong language, in describing the treatment we have received. On the other hand, the French government may be determined to frustrate the negotiation, and throw the odium on this country; in which case, any thing like warmth and harshness would be made the pretext. If things remain in their present situation, the style of representation will unite, as much as possible, calm dignity with simplicity, force of sentiment with mildness of language, and be calculated to impress an idea of inflexible perseverance, rather than of distrust or want of confidence.

With these instructions you will receive the following documents.

1. The printed state papers containing the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the French minister, Mr. Genet.

2. The letter dated Jan. 16th, 1797, from the Secretary of State to Gen. Pickney, and documents therein referred to, in which all the known complaints of the French government since the recall of Mr. Genet are exhibited and discussed.

3. A report from the Secretary of State to the House of Representatives, dated the 7th of Feb. 1797, exhibiting the state of American claims which had been presented to the French government (but few of which had been satisfied) together with some further information relative to the depredations by the officers and people of that nation on the commerce of the United States.

4. A report made by the Sec. of State to the President of the United States, on the 21st of June, 1797, and by him laid before Congress on the 22d.

5. Certain original depositions, protests, and other papers relative to French spoliations on the commerce, and personal insults and injuries to the citizens of the United States.

6. The documents laid before the House of Representatives the 17th of May, 1797, relative to Gen. Pickney's mission to Paris, and comprehending some papers relative to the capture and condemnation of American vessels by the French.

7. The correspondence with the French consul general Leombe, relative to the consular convention.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

P A R I S, February 22.

COUNCIL OFFICE HUNDRED, Feb. 15.
THE resolution proposed by Gailemandet has been adopted by the Council after some amendments, as follows:

1. The drawing of lots, in the Executive Directory, the administration of the treasury and of comptrollers, shall, during the 6th, 7th, and 8th year, take place on the 20th Floreal of each year. (May 9)

2. The minutes of the drawing shall on the same day be laid before the council.

3. The new election shall take place during the last decade of Floreal.

4. The new members shall be installed on the 5th Prairiel. (May 20)

5. In no case shall members going out by lot, remain in office the 30th Floreal.

February 23.

The Duke of Goigi has been forced to pay a contribution of 200,000 Romish dollars, to the French.

The sum of two millions was found in the Pope's palace, and immediately sent to the head quarters of the French Gen. Berthier. The Pope was himself commanded to give an account of all the treasures of his palace; he answered, that it was already in the hands of the French; one ring only excepted, which he remarked was hereditary to his office.

Previous to the entry of the French, twelve cardinals and four prelates, were delivered to General Berthier, as the hostages for the safety of the republican troops. They are still in close confinement.

The property of those who did not chuse to trust to republican mercy, has been seized and confiscated.

A cardinal, a duke, and a Roman prelate, are to be sent to Paris, to implore the pardon

of the Directory, for the murder of General Duphot.

The Pope's ambassador has been set at liberty, and is on his return home.

The property of cardinal Mauray, has been seized at Rome, and will be sold for the benefit of the French republic.

March 5.

The Pope has left Rome for Florence, and it is said he will proceed to Malta.

March 9.

The fate of Rome, (says Poulstier in his Journal) will produce a general change throughout Italy. Naples, Turin, &c. will soon have a Directory, and a National Representation.

General Berthier has demanded of the kingdom of Naples, 20,000 oxen, and 40,000 bushels of grain.

B R E S C I A, February 17.

We have, within our walls and the environs, about 15,000 French, who every day demand of us from 24 to 30,000 livres tournois.

R O M E, February 15.

Just after the entrance of the French into our city, contributions were levied for 4 millions in cash, 8 millions in provisions and 3000 horses. The cardinals Somnigaglia, Revanella Caraffa, Proietta, and Carandini and the princes Justiniani, Gabrieli, Colonna, the duke Braschi, with two prelates, have been taken as hostages, for the safety of the French troops. The pical Barbare has been arrested. All the suspected officers have been dismissed.

F R A N K F O R T, March 20.

We have news of importance from Briss (Switzerland).—The French and the troops of Berne and Solothurn have had three bloody battles near Niddan, Lengau and Dourabach. Most of the families or consequence have left Berne for Luzerne. The Swissers fought courageously, but were overcome by the French. At Lengau, they lost 8 cannon and had 200 prisoners made, many of whom were officers. In another battle, they lost upwards of 1000 men, and some hundreds sprung into the sea.

It has been said here that Solothurn was given into the hands of the French through treachery of the commandant.

L O N D O N, March 13.

In the course of July last, the Portuguese minister at Paris, Chevalier d'Arasjo, purchased a Peace at the rate of six millions of Livres Tournois, which were paid down in hard cash. When, afterwards, by the revolution of the 13th Fructidor (4th September) the Directory had got rid of the majority of the two Councils, which was in favour of Peace, it refused to ratify the treaty, on pretence that the Court of Portugal had industriously protracted the consummation of the treaty. On the Chevalier d'Arasjo's desiring the business to be definitively settled, a new ransom was demanded by the French Government. Surprized at this demand, the Portuguese Minister strongly reprobated this scandalous imposition; but instead of an answer, he was sent to the Temple prison, and the invasion of Portugal was again determined on.

This trait, in addition to many others, proves both the good faith of the Great Nation, and the brilliant condition of its finances.—As to the moral feelings of the virtuous Directors, the above circumstance places in a new light the finesse of the band of revolutionary banditti which governs France.

The Batavian Directory having sent a messenger to the constituent assembly, that all the citizens hitherto nominated for the places of ministers, had refused the appointment, the assembly passed a decree, purporting, "that all those who refuse places for which they are appointed, shall lose the right of citizens, and that it shall be lawful to banish them from the country." In the sitting of the 59th ult. the assembly referred to the existing committee a note of the French Minister Charles Delacroix, demanding, that the decree prohibiting the importation of all sorts of English merchandise, be rigorously maintained and executed.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, May 1.

The following Address was forwarded by the mail which arrived here on Saturday last, with a letter from the chairman, dated the 24th ult. to the Senators and Representatives in Congress, from the State of Rhode Island, requesting them to present it. They this day waited on the President, at ten o'clock in the morning, and presented the address to him.—It is as follows:

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

S I R,

The undersigned inhabitants of the Town, of Providence voluntarily assembled, in pursuance of public notice, beg leave to address you, with sentiments of personal and profound respect.

The late disclosure of the views and designs of France, in contrast with the pacific disposition of the United States, has excited the most disgusting apprehensions of hostilities from that Republic, and the most unlimited confidence, in the wisdom, integrity and patriotism of the administration of our Government.

In the progress of the negotiation with that republic, whose legitimate origin we were the first to acknowledge, a republic which, at the dawn of its political day, seemed elevated to the sublimest height of virtue, and disclaimed, in the first exercise of its power, all right to interfere in the internal concerns of other nations, we observe with regret, a departure from the great principles of

liberty and justice, and we observe this with the deeper regret, because that country received its first lesson of liberty from ours.

After the numberless and trying proofs which the United States had given of their sincere desire to preserve an impartial neutrality, their repeated applications for redress, might, at least, have been answered with professions of amity, and of a love of justice, instead of an avowed intent still further to impoverish us, and to pursue a studied system of universal domination.

While we lament that some of the inhabitants of this country have too much attached themselves to European politics, we believe this dangerous mistake, proceeded not from a treacherous defection from the cause of their country, but from the fascination of the brilliant spectacle of a nation victoriously contending for its liberties.—We rejoice that the scales have now fallen from their eyes—they must now see, what enlightened statesmen have seen before that the sacred name of liberty is profaned to disguise projects of ambition and conquest.

Your late communications must cement the public councils and increase the energy of government. The inadmissible and exorbitant exactions of France, will not only deprive them of every American advocate, but convince the world that an adjustment of the differences between the two countries, was impracticable on any other basis than the prostration of America at the feet of France. The result in the mind of every American must be a manly determination to vindicate the honour and interest of his country.

Should we be driven to the last appeal, we have an extensive country, full of resources, and we trust in GOD, who has hitherto so signally favoured us, that he will again inspire us with that glowing zeal and undiminished courage, which in a period not remote, the people so successfully displayed, and in such an exigency we shall derive additional confidence from the firm moderation, the long tried integrity, the ripened wisdom which induced an enlightened nation to place you at the helm of government.

We cannot close without assuring you of our entire approbation of your conduct, in relation to the foreign concerns of this country.—of our prayers for your personal health and happiness, and of our readiness, with our lives and fortunes, to support the dignity and independence of the United States.

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To which the President was pleased to return the following ANSWER:

To the Inhabitants of the town of Providence in the State of Rhode-Island.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS respectful Address from the inhabitants of Providence who have been my friends and neighbours from my youth, was by no means necessary to convince me of their affectionate attachment.

Imagination can scarcely conceive a stronger contrast, than has lately been disclosed between the views of France and those of the United States. I will not distinguish between the views of the governments and those of the nations; if in France they are different the nation whose right it is will soon show they are so; if in America they are the same, this fact also will be shown by the nation in a short time in a strong light. I cannot however see in this contrast a sufficient cause of disquieting apprehensions of hostilities from that Republic: hostilities have already come thick upon us by surprise, from that quarter—if others are coming we shall be better prepared to meet and repel them.

When we were the first to acknowledge the legitimate origin of the French Republic, we discovered at least as much zeal, sincerity and honesty of heart, as we did of knowledge of the subject, or foresight of its consequences—the ill success of those proofs which the United States have given of their sincere desire to preserve an impartial neutrality, and of their repeated negotiations for redress of wrongs have demonstrated, that other means must be resorted to, in order to obtain it.

I agree entirely with you in acquitting in general those of our citizens, who have too much attached themselves to European politics, or any treacherous defection from the cause of their country. The French Revolution was a spectacle, so novel, and the cause was so complicated, that I have ever acknowledged myself incompetent to judge of it, as it concerned the happiness of France, or operated on that of mankind; my countrymen in general were, I believe as ill qualified as myself to decide; the French nation alone had the right, and the capacity, and to them it should have been resigned; we should have suspended our judgments, and been as neutral and impartial between the parties in France, as between the nations of Europe.

The honour of our nation is now universally seen to be at stake, and its independence in question, and all America appears to declare, with one heart and one voice, a manly determination to vindicate both.

The legislature, by the late publication of instructions and despatches have appealed to the world and if the iron hand of power has not locked up the presses of Europe, in such a manner that the facts cannot be communicated to mankind, the impartial sense, and the voice of human nature must be in our favor. If perseverance in injustice should necessitate the last appeal, whatever causes we may have to bumble ourselves before the supreme tribunal, we have none, for any other sentiment, than the pride of virtue, and honest indignation, against the late

conduct of France towards us. I thank you gentlemen for your personal civilities to me, and return your kind wishes for my happiness.

Your noble declaration of your readiness, with your lives and fortunes to support the dignity and independence of the United States will receive the applause of your country and of all who have the sentiments and feelings of men.

JOHN ADAMS.

April 30th, 1798.

May 4.

Arrived last evening from Hamburgh, the ship America, Capt. Hardie. The America left Hamburgh the 20th of March. Accounts received by her state, that it was probable the French would obtain the loan they had demanded of the Dutch, and that they had overrun a great part of Switzerland, having been victorious in several engagements. A gentleman who arrived at Hamburgh on the 1st of March direct from Paris, informed that our Envoys were there on the 4th with out being received by the Directory or any prospects of a reception.

Bache and his myrmidons are continually growing about the influence which the British Merchants have on the politics of America. It is really singular if they have any influence that all those places at which they reside should send Representatives noted for their hostility to Great-Britain.—It is well known that in New England (the great Bulwark of our Government) there are very few imported citizens of any description. The trade of that country is altogether carried on by native Americans. New York where there are a number of British Merchants, sends a jacobin representative. Philadelphia, were perhaps they are still more numerous, sends Mr. Swanwick, Baltimore Mr. Smith, Alexandria Mr. Brent, Norfolk Mr. Parker; Charleston indeed sends Mr. Pinckney; but until his election, which was unanimous, we are told there was generally a majority of antifederal votes in the city, which were only counterbalanced by the Federalism of the adjoining counties.

May 7.

The Despatches from our Envoys at Paris, communicated to Congress on Friday, consist of a letter dated February 7, which enclosed a copy of a Memorial to the minister of Foreign Relations delivered on the 31st January.—This Memorial is lengthy, and contains a discussion of all the subjects of dispute between the French Government and that of the United States.

In the letter of the 7th February, our Envoys say, "We have not yet received any answer to this communication, and should no notice be taken of it in a few days, we shall apply in a more explicit manner for our passports."

N E W Y O R K, May 8.

The following displays a manly recantation of sentiments which for a considerable time past, have been in opposition to the government of our country.—It is from the editor of the Charleston (S. C.) Daily Advertiser; and breathes a spirit of disinterested patriotism which will do him infinite honor:—

"Yesterday I received an anonymous address to R. G. Harper Esq. replete with invectives against the conduct, principles and motives of that gentleman, and entitled, 'A Hint' The author tells me, that if my paper is impartial, I will find room for his hint."

"This hint I will not publish I nor in future any other hint or matter of a similar tendency.—I am convinced of the propriety and necessity of making this declaration, and with I had done so earlier.

"The present situation of the United States calls for unanimity and decision, not only in her councils but in her people. The injuries and insults committed by France upon our citizens and government, has increased the prospect of a war with that country; she has contemptuously refused our offers and intreaties for a reconciliation. Speedy and effective measures for the defence of our country and the property of its citizens are now necessary.

"Mr. Harper's conduct is such as acquires and entitles him to the esteem and applause of all true Americans. The interests and honor of the United States are supported by him with a manly energy and firmness; they triumph and are superior to the intrigues of a faction, who would introduce anarchy to pave the way for the incursions of our enemies.

"My press shall no longer be a vehicle for calumniating the government of my country and its defenders; if its title to impartiality is only to be a quired in that way, I do most cheerfully resign it."

Ben. Franklin Timbly.

Report by the ship America, from Ham-
burgh says, that our Envoys at Paris had
been refused passports.

Captain Bell informs, that on the night of
the 21st ult. there was a dreadful fire in Wil-
mington (North Carolina) which consumed a
great part of the town.—The particulars
are not within our reach.

From the best information we have, Gover-
nor JAY will be re-elected, by a majority of
between Three and Five Thousand votes.

May 10.
In consequence of a publication which ap-
peared in the ARGUS of Saturday last, con-
taining some remarks on James Jones, Esq;
which were deemed of a disrespectful nature,
this gentleman demanded of Mr. Greenleaf,
the publisher of that paper, the name of the
author, who gave up as such Mr. Brookholt
Livingston.

A fracas took place on Tuesday evening,
on the battery, between Mr. Jones, and Mr.
Livingston, in consequence thereof, those gen-
tlemen, we are informed, met yesterday after-
noon, at Hoboken, on the Jersey side of the
Hudson; and it is with extreme regret we
have to add that a wound received by Mr.
Jones in the groin, which opened a main ar-
tery, proved in a few minutes fatal to that re-
spectable and worthy character.

WORCESTER, May 2.

Every American will recollect, with indig-
nation, that our Envoys to France, in the
course of their communications with the
agents of the Minister for Foreign Relations,
were pointed to the late of Venice, as an ad-
monition with respect to what was likely to
befall the United States. It is, therefore,
proper to look at that devoted country, and
carefully to inquire what she has done, to
draw down the vengeance of "the Terrible
Republic." No longer ago than in the year
1795, the President of the French Convention,
in an address to the Venetian Ambassador,
made the following declaration:

"Governed by a wise constitution, directed
solely by the principles of justice and reason,
and the purest maxims of morality, France is
on the point of enjoying the object of her wishes,
liberty, equality, and union. France, always
great, will reply to generous proceedings by
proceedings equally generous. When on all
sides our rising Republic was assailed in its
cradle, and the event appeared to be uncertain,
the Venetian Senate, not content with keeping
within the bounds of neutrality, received with
affection the Envoys of the French Republic.—
We love to talk of and publish our gratitude.—
The measure was so much the more noble, as it
exposed our faithful ally to much embarrassment.
France under a despotic yoke might be
ungrateful and treacherous; but France restored
to freedom, becomes a Republic, which cannot
be otherwise than grateful. Tell your nation,
that the many number among the most pure and
zealous of her allies, the French Republic—
Holland compelled in our treaty with Spain,
proves that we do not forget our allies!"

In such language, when it would leave her
turn, could France acknowledge her obliga-
tions to the Venetian Republic. Since that,
some pretended indignities, offered to the
French troops, which, however, were formally
disavowed by the Venetian government, pro-
voked the resentment of Buonaparte; and he,
in revenge, overturned the government,
which had been to highly applauded, took
possession of the fleet and arsenal of the
country, and founded a new government on
the French model, and completely dependent
upon the French Republic, whose power and
whole faith were pledged for the maintenance
of the rights and privileges of the people.—
Yet, after all this, in concluding a peace with
the Emperor, France, without any provocation,
and without even pretending to say, has anni-
hilated this very government, the creature of
her own formation, and banished away a ter-
ritory of 540 miles square, which contained
1,759,333 inhabitants, as an indemnification
for some part of the Netherlands, which has
been usurped from the Empire! Thus craft-
ing from the map of nations, a country,
which, for fifteen centuries, had maintained
her independence. And this is an example
to which Americans are indignantly pointed!

S A L E M, May 3.

The account, lately published, of the loss of
a vessel from Boston to Halifax, in which were
Mr. Powell and family, is untrue.

A letter from Capt. Baker, at Bordeaux, to
his owners in Beverly, informs, that his hands
had been taken from him and put in prison,
under the pretence of searching for Englishmen
—that he was imprisoned for enough to do the busi-
ness of loading his vessel, which was granted,
and says he shall sail shortly for Guadeloupe,
which shows that he expects his men will be
set free to him.

Other accounts from Bordeaux show that
no alarm is created there among the Ameri-
cans by this measure.

May 11.

Late accounts from Amsterdam draw a most
gloomy picture of the Dutch nation. Poverty,
distress and repugnance are its most prominent
features. Several of the principals in the re-
volution have been banished by the French,
who were getting the Dutch troops as fast as
possible out of Holland, and replacing them
with their own, which were already doubled in
number. After draining Holland of its
wealth, and destroying its commerce, the
French had at length assailed their real estates
with a TAX OF FIFTY TWO PER CENT. and
had also ordered them to get the remnant of
their naval force in readiness for French ex-
peditions. But to far from the Dutch thinking

of invading England, they were in constant
fear of an English fleet entering the Texel,
and destroying the few ships they had left.

B O S T O N, May 7.

Capt. Davis, from London, informs that
March 25, off Ireland, he spoke a British fish-
ing vessel, just out of port, the Capt. of which
said, that crews had been received of the cap-
ture of three French frigates and forty trans-
ports on their way from Dunkirk to Brest, by
a British Squadron.

May 12.

The President of the United States we learn
is purchasing vessels, to be armed as sloops of
war, and 20 gun ships. The Gauges, and
Hamburgh Packet, are already bought. The
former is a fine ship of 600 tons.

An arrival at Newburyport from Tobago,
informs, that one British frigate in the West-
Indies, had captured 36 privateers in 2 weeks;
and that there were 900 French prisoners in
Barbados, and 700 at Martinico; and that
orders had been received to send all prisoners
to England.

NEWPORT, May 15.

An Address to the President of the United
States from the Citizens of this Town, ex-
pressing the warmest approbation of his official
conduct, a firm determination to support the
Government of the United States, and to repel
foreign Aggression, is now in circulation,
and has generally received the signature of
the Citizens.

Wednesday last (says a Correspondent) was
observed, by the Inhabitants of this State, as a
Day of Fasting and Prayer, agreeably to the
Proclamation of the President of the United
States, and the Recommendation of the Legis-
lature of this State, in a Manner honourable
to the high Authority which enjoined it, and
to the orderly Habits and Character of the Ci-
tizens.—Their Conduct on this Occasion is an
additional Demonstration, that all Attempts
to divide a virtuous People from a virtuous
Government, will be frustrated.—The Prayers
and Vows which were sent up, to the Throne
of Heaven, by the united Voices of Religion
and Morality, gave the solemn Assurance,
that the "ENEMIES OF GOD AND MAN"
will once more be defeated.

So numerous are the Addresses to the Pre-
sident and Congress, and Resolutions express-
ing a Determination to support the Govern-
ment, which are daily arriving from every
Part of the Country, that we find it almost
impossible, within the Limits of a weekly Pa-
per, to notice them, much less to give them
entire.—It is sufficient to say, that they all
express the same Sentiment, and are prompted
by the same Spirit.—We cannot, however,
restrain giving to our Readers the following
Extract from the President's Answer to the
Address of the Inhabitants of Bridge-Town,
(N. J.) It expresses, in a few Words, the
whole Policy of the Executive, with Respect
to foreign Nations, and vindicates that Policy
by the most forcible and convincing Positions.

"The wise and prudent Measures adopted
by my Predecessor, to preserve and support
a fair and impartial Neutrality, with the
Belligerent Powers of Europe, coinciding
with my own Opinions and Principles, more
ancient than the Birth of the United States,
could not but be heartily approved and
supported by me, during his whole Admi-
nistration, and steadily pursued until this
Time. It was, however, no Part of the
System of my Predecessor, nor is it any Ar-
ticle of my Creed, that Neutrality should
be purchased with British, by the Sacrifice
of our Sovereignty, and the Abandonment
of our Independence, by the Surrender of
our moral Character, by tarnishing our Ho-
nor, by Violations of public Faith, or by
any Means humiliating to our own national
Pride, or disgraceful in the Eyes of the
World;—nor will I be the Instrument of
procuring it on such Terms."

"JOHN ADAMS."

"Philadelphia, May 1, 1798."

On Friday the 4th Inst. the House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States were employed
chiefly in discussing the Resolutions sent from
the Senate granting Leave to Mr. Pinckney, our
late Minister at the Courts of Great-Britain
and Spain, to receive the Presents offered to him
by those Courts.—After a Debate, which con-
tinued most of the Evening, the Resolutions were
disagreed to, in the Committee of the Whole,
44 to 33; and in the House (the Yeas and
Nays being called) 49 to 37.—Mr. Sewall,
from the Committee, to whom was referred the
Bill for raising a Provisional Army, reported
the Bill with sundry Amendments, which,
with the Bill, were referred to the Committee
of the Whole, on the State of the Union.—
The usual Motion for Adjournment to Mon-
day was made, but negatived, 42 to 38.

On Saturday the 5th Instant, the House
went into a Committee of the Whole, on the
Report of the Committee of Ways and Means,
proposing a direct Tax on Lands, Houses and
Slaves.—The Resolutions were agreed to,
and the Blank filled with 2,000,000 Dollars,
to be apportioned according to the present
Census. Mr. D. Foster moved to strike out
the word annually (which if carried, would
have confined the Tax to One Year, unless the
Act was continued.) This Motion gave rise
to a Debate, which occupied the Remainder
of the Sitting, and upon which no Question
was taken; for the Debate having continued
until past Three, a Motion was made to ad-
journ, and carried.—The Motion was sup-
ported by Messrs. Giddens and R. Williams,

and opposed by M. Mrs. Sitgreaves, S. Smith,
Harper and Otis.

Intelligence has been received of the Death
of the Day of Algiers.—In Consequence
of which, it is said, our Ambassador, Mr.
Smith, immediately proceeded to Gibraltar,
to secure the Interests of our Commerce, with
the Day's Successor.

DIED.—At Petersburg, on the 12th of
February last, STANISLAUS, the late King
of Poland.

At Norwich, Dr. JONATHAN MARSH,
aged 44 Years.

At Bolton, the Hon. JONATHAN MA-
SON, Esq. aged 73 Years.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Disfrisk of Newport, May 14.

Entered,	From
Snow Bird, Smith,	Havanna
— America, Borden,	N. Y. York
Cleared,	For
Snow Dove, Munro,	Havanna
Schooner Juno, Manchester,	Africa
Sloop Pilgrim, Chase,	Dighton
— Eagle, Earl,	Boston
— Fame, Bliss,	New York
— Polly Gorton,	Ditto
Schooner Ranger, Hallet,	Boston
— Chloe, Merry,	Shelburne
Sloop Eliza, Peterson,	New York

House & Gardens for Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell the
HOUSE wherein he now dwells,
with the LOTS thereto belonging, and
the FURNITURE of the same.

CHRIST. ELLERY.

Newport, May 15th, 1798.

Moses Judah

Has just received, per the Sloop America,
from Richmond, which he will dispose of,
on the lowest Terms, at his House, directly
opposite to the Shop of Mr. JAMES CENTER,
Hair-Dresser, in Thames Street.

A fresh Supply of prime

Virginia manufactured Sweet-scented

Negro-Head Tobacco, per Keg,
Superfine & fine Flour, per Barrel.

He has likewise remaining on Hand, a few

B. xes of

Mould and Dipp'd Candles—and
Hard Soap.

Newport, May 14, 1798.

Ethan Clarke

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY by the Pipe,
Jamaica Spirits by Puncheon,
beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Iron Cabocles, and Stoves,
Anchors, &c. as usual.—And,
A few Cheets of Bohea Tea.

Newport, May 15, 1798.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
WEST-INDIA and New-
England RUM, by the Hoghead or
Barrel,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hoghead or
Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,
BRANDY, by the Pipe or Barrel,
FLOUR—BEEF—and PORK—by the Barrel
RICE, by the Tierce,
Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel.
MOLASSES, by the Hoghead or Barrel.

On COMMISSION.

A large Dwelling House, with a new Stable,
a large Garden, and a good Well of Water in
the Yard, situate near North Liberty Tree—
Will be sold on good Terms.

A Dwelling House, with Two Shops, and a
good Well of Water in the Yard, situate near
the Baptist Meeting House—the Lot on which
the House stands, is 70 Feet North and South,
and 50 Feet East and West—is in good Repair,
and will be delivered to the Purchaser any
Time after the last Day of April.

A New House (now improved for a Joiner's
Shop) which is built of good Materials, is two
Stories, and 25 by 26 Feet, and 8 1/2 Feet be-
tween Joists; which may be removed to any
Part of the Town or Island, at very little
Expense.

The Whole of the above will be sold for
Cash only.
A Quantity of NEW FURNITURE, made
in the neatest Manner—consisting of Maho-
gany, Cherry and Maple Tables and D. Sks,
for which he will take Half Cash, and the
other Half in Goods or Country Produce.

He carries on the Baking Business in all its
Branches.—He has on Hand, Soap and Cabin
Bread of a good Quality, which he will sell as
cheap as any imported of equal Quality.
Newport, May 15, 1798.

Gold-Dust.

THE Subscriber's Noted Horse (called
GOLD DUST) will be let to Mares at
his Stable in Little-Row, on the usual Terms,
to wit:—Six Shillings a Leap; Nine for the
Season; or Eighteen to warrant.

GOLD DUST was bred by the Rising
Empire, a Half blooded Horse, seven and
Hand high; and was sold for One Thousand
Silver Dollars.—He covered in Massachu-
setts, Two Hundred and Forty-three Mares,
at Five Dollars each, in one Season.—The
GOLD DUST came of that Royal Phillip, so
victorious in all the United States, upon the
Tort;—a beautiful imported Mare, and the
Deed of Sportsmen.

The Colts from the GOLD DUST suffi-
ciently evince his refined Breeds, Velocity,
Strength, and Beauty.

CYRUS FRENCH.

South-Kingstown, May 10th, 1798.

STILL FOR SALE,

OLD Coniac BRANDY,
in its pure State—by Wholesale and
Retail.—The Price at Wholesale 22.6ths
of a Dollar—at Retail, 2 Dollars per Gallon,
at the Dwelling of

JOSEPH FINCH.

Newport, May 1, 1798.

TO BE LET,

TWO very convenient Cham-
bers, in a pleasant Part of the Town.—
Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, May 1, 1798.

Holmes Weaver,

CABINET and CHAIR-MAKER,

informs the Citizens of Newport, and its
Vicinity,

THAT he has taken a SHOP,
in MEETING STREET, a little North-
ward of the Printing Office, where he carries
on the above Business, in all its various
Branches.

He flatters himself, that an anxious Solitude
to please, will insure him the Patronage of a
generous Public, in an Art conducive to Ele-
gance:—Assuring them they shall be supplied,
with every Article in his Line, as cheap as can
be procured (of an equal Quality) in New-
York or Philadelphia.

The most fashionable and approved Patterns
will be constantly procured, and neatly exe-
cuted.

All Kinds of inlaid and ornamental Work,
done in the most fanciful Manner.

Likewise—beautiful Japan Varnishing done
at the most reduced Prices; which is the highest
and most transparent Polish, hitherto invented.

The above Varnish may be applied to
the Furniture, without the Trouble of remov-
ing it.

Newport, May 1, 1798.

For Sale, by

Baker & Anthony

At their Store, formerly occupied by
Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head
of Banister's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter
Cask and Gallon, 1st, 2d, and
4th Proof; West India Rum, by the
Barrel or Gallon; New England Rum
by the Barrel or Gallon; Geneva by
the Barrel or Gallon; Brown Sugar
by the Barrel; White Spanish Flord
by Ditto; Loaf Sugar by the Hundred
or Loaf.

Flour by the Barrel, fine and super-
fine; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or
Pound; a general Assortment of Glass
Ware; Liverpool Crockery Ware,
consisting of best printed, enamel'd,
pencil'd and common Ditto; an elegant
Assortment of Morocco Shoes; Coarse
and Fine Salt.

Also a Variety of other Articles, in
the Grocery Line, which they will dis-
pose of, at a reduced Price for Cash.

THE Subscribers being appoint-
ed Commissioners, to receive and ex-
amine the Claims against the Estate of JACOB
ISAACKS, late of this Town, Broker, deced-
ent, represented Insolvent; hereby notify all
Persons, having Claims or Demands against
said Estate, to exhibit the same to either of us,
within Six Months; their being the Time al-
lowed for receiving said Claims, and report-
ing thereon.

ROBERT LAWTON, jun.

Moses H. LEVY.

Newport, May 7, 1798.

Those Persons indebted to said Estate, are
requested to make Payment to
REBECCA ISAACKS, Administratrix.

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burgh says, that our Envoys at Paris had
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pressing the warmest approbation of his official
conduct, a firm determination to support the
Government of the United States, and to repel
foreign aggression, is now in circulation,
and has generally received the signature of
the Citizens.

Wednesday last (says a Correspondent) was
observed, by the Inhabitants of this State, as a
Day of Fasting and Prayer, agreeably to the
Proclamation of the President of the United
States, and the Recommendation of the Leg-
islature of this State, in a Manner honourable
to the high Authority which enjoined it, and
to the orderly Habits and Character of the Ci-
tizens.—Their Conduct on this Occasion is an
additional Demonstration, that all Attempts
to divide a virtuous People from a virtuous
Government, will be frustrated.—The Prayers
and Vows which were sent up, to the Throne
of Heaven, by the united Voices of Religion
and Morality, gave the solemn Assurance,
that the "Enemies of GOD and MAN"
will once more be defeated.

So numerous are the Addresses to the Pre-
sident and Congress, and Resolutions express-
ing a Determination to support the Govern-
ment, which are daily arriving from every
Part of the Country, that we find it almost
impossible, within the Limits of a weekly Pa-
per, to notice them, much less to give them
entire.—It is sufficient to say, that they all
express the same Sentiment, and are prompted
by the same Spirit.—We cannot, however,
restrain giving to our Readers the following
Extract from the President's Answer to the
Address of the Inhabitants of Bridge-Town,
(N J). It expresses, in a few Words, the
whole Policy of the Executive, with Respect
to foreign Nations, and vindicates that Policy
by the most forcible and convincing Positions.

"The wise and prudent Measures adopted
by my Predecessor, to preserve and support
"a fair and impartial Neutrality, with the
"Belligerent Powers of Europe, coinciding
"with my own Opinions and Principles, more
"ancient than the Birth of the United States,
"could not but be heartily approved and
"supported by me, during his whole Admi-
"nistration, and steadily pursued until this
"Time. It was, however, no Part of the
"System of my Predecessor, nor is it any Ar-
"ticle of my Creed, that Neutrality should
"be purchased with Bribes, by the Sacrifice
"of our Sovereignty, and the Abandonment
"of our Independence, by the Surrender of
"our moral Character, by tarnishing our Ho-
"nor, by Violations of public Faith, or by
"any Means humiliating to our own national
"Pride, or disgraceful in the Eyes of the
"World;—nor will I be the Instrument of
"procuring it on such Terms."

"JOHN ADAMS."
"Philadelphia, May 1, 1798."

On Friday the 4th Inst. the House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States were employed
chiefly in discussing the Resolutions sent from
the Senate granting Leave to Mr. Pinckney, our
late Minister at the Courts of Great Britain
and Spain, to receive the Presents offered to him
by those Courts.—After a Debate, which con-
tinued most of the sitting, the Resolutions were
disagreed to, in the Committee of the Whole,
44 to 33; and in the House (the Yeas and
Nays being called) 49 to 37.—Mr. Sewall,
from the Committee, to whom was referred the
Bill for raising a Provisional Army, reported
the Bill with sundry Amendments, which,
with the Bill, were referred to the Committee
of the Whole, on the State of the Union.—
The usual Motion for Adjournment to Mon-
day was made, but negatived, 42 to 38.

On Saturday the 5th Instant, the House
went into a Committee of the Whole, on the
Report of the Committee of Ways and Means,
proposing a direct Tax on Lands, Houses and
Slaves.—The Resolutions were agreed to,
and the Blank filled with 2,000,000 Dollars,
to be apportioned according to the present
Census. Mr. Dr. Foster moved to strike out
the word annually (which if carried, would
have confined the Tax to One Year, unless the
Act was continued.) This Motion gave rise
to a Debate, which occupied the Remainder
of the sitting, and upon which no Question
was taken; for the Debate having continued
until past Three, a Motion was made to ad-
journ, and carried. The Motion was sup-
ported by Messrs. Gallatin and R. Williams,

and opposed by M. Mrs. Sitgreaves, S. Smith,
Harper and Ois.

Intelligence has been received of the Death
of the Day of Algiers.—In consequence
of which, it is said, our Ambassador, Mr.
Smith, immediately proceeded to Gibraltar,
to secure the Interests of our Commerce, with
the Day's Successor.

DIED.—At Petersburg, on the 12th of
February last, STANISLAUS, the late King
of Poland.

—At Norwich, Dr. JONATHAN MARSH,
aged 44 Years.

—At Boston, the Hon. JONATHAN MA-
SON, Esq; aged 73 Years.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, May 14.
Entered, From
Snow Bristol, Smith, Havana
— America, Borden, New-York
CLEARED, For
Snow Dove, Munro, Havana
Schooner Juno, Manchester, Africa
Sloop Pilgrim, Chase, Dighton
— Eagle, Earl, Boston
— Fame, Bliss, New-York
— Polly Gorton, Ditto
Schooner Ranger, Hallet, Boston
— Chloe, Merry, Sherburne
Sloop Eliza, Peterico, New-York

House & Gardens for Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell the
HOUSE wherein he now dwells,
with the LOTS thereto belonging, and
the FURNITURE of the same.

CHRIST. ELLERY.
Newport, May 15th, 1798.

Moses Judah

Has just received, per the Sloop America,
from Richmond, which he will dispose of,
on the lowest Terms, at his House, directly
opposite to the Shop of Mr. JAMES CENTER,
Hair-Dresser, in Thames street.

A fresh Supply of prime
Virginia manufactured Sweet-scented
Negro-Head Tobacco, per Keg,
Superfine & fine Flour, per Barrel.

He has likewise remaining on Hand, a few
Boxes of
Mould and Dipp'd Candles—and
Hard Soap.

Newport, May 14, 1798.

Ethan Clarke

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY by the Pipe,
Jamaica Spirits by Puncheon,
Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Iron Caboodles, and Stoves,
Anchors, &c. as usual — And,
A few Cheits of Bohea Tea.

Newport, May 15, 1798.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

WEST-INDIA and New-

England RUM, by the Hoghead or

Barrel,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hoghead or

Barrel,

GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,

BRANDY, by the Pipe or Barrel,

FLOUR—BEEF—and PORK—by the Barrel

RICE, by the Tierce,

Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel.

MOLASSES, by the Hoghead or Barrel.

On COMMISSION.

A large Dwelling House, with a new Stable,
a large Garden, and a good Well of Water in
the Yard, situate near North Liberty Tree—
Will be sold on good Terms.

A Dwelling House, with Two Shops, and a
good Well of Water in the Yard, situate near
the Baptist Meeting House—the Lot on which
the House stands, is 70 Feet North and South,
and 50 Feet East and West—is in good Repair,
and will be delivered to the Purchaser any
Time after the last Day of April.

A New House (now improved for a Joiner's
Shop) which is built of good Materials, is two
Stories, and 25 by 26 Feet, and 8 1/2 Feet be-
tween Joists; which may be removed to any
Part of the Town or Island, at very little
Expense.

The Whole of the above will be sold for
Cash only.

A Quantity of NEW FURNITURE, made
in the neatest Manner—consisting of Maho-
gany, Cherry and Maple Tables and Desks,
for which he will take Half Cash, and the
other Half in Goods or Country Produce.

He carries on the Baking Business in all its
Branches.—He has on Hand, Ship and Cabin
Bread of a good Quality, which he will sell as
cheap as any imported of equal Goodness.

Newport, May 15 1798.

Gold-Dust

THE Subscriber's Noted Horse (ca-
GOLD DUST) will be let to Mares at
his Stable in Little-Rect, on the usual Terms,
to wit:—Six Shillings a Leap; Nine for the
Season; or Eighteen to warrant.

GOLD DUST was fired by the Rising
Empire, a Half blooded Horse, Seven cen
Hands high, and was sold for One Thousand
Silver Dollars.—He Covered in Massachu-
setts, Two Hundred and Forty-three Mares,
at Five Dollars each, in one Season.—The
GOLD DUST came of that Royal Phillip, so
victorious in all the United States, upon the
Tory;—a beautiful imported Mare, and the
Deed of Sportsmen.

The Colts from the GOLD DUST suffi-
ciently evince his refined Breed, Velocity,
Strength, and Beauty.

CYRUS FRENCH.
South-Kingston, May 10th, 1798.

STILL FOR SALE,

OLD Coniac BRANDY,

in its pure State—by Wholesale and
Retail.—The Price at Wholesale 12-6th
of a Dollar—at Retail, 1 Dollar per Gallon,
at the Dwelling of JOSEPH FINCH.

Newport, May 1, 1798.

TO BE LET,

TWO very convenient Cham-
bers, in a pleasant Part of the Town.—
Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, May 1, 1798.

Holmes Weaver,

CABINET and CHAIR-MAKER,

Informs the Citizens of Newport, and its
Vicinity,

THAT he has taken a SHOP,

in MEETING STREET, a little North-
ward of the Printing Office, where he carries
on the above Business, in all its various
Branches.

He flatters himself, that an anxious Solitude
to please, will insure him the Patronage of a
generous Public, in an Art conducive to Ele-
gance:—Assuring them they shall be supplied,
with every Article in his Line, as cheap as can
be procured (of an equal Quality) in New-
York or Philadelphia.

The most fashionable and approved Patterns
will be constantly procured, and neatly exe-
cuted.

All Kinds of inlaid and ornamental Works,
done in the most fanciful Manner.

Likewise—beautiful Japan Varnishing done
at the most reduced Prices; which is the highest
and most transparent Polish, hitherto invented.

The above Varnish may be applied to
all Furniture, without the Trouble of remov-
ing it.

Newport, May 1, 1798.

For Sale, by

Baker & Anthony

At their Store, formerly occupied by
Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head
of Banister's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter

Cask and Gallon, 1st, 2d, and

4th Proof; West India Rum, by the

Barrel or Gallon; New England Rum

by the Barrel or Gallon; Geneva by

the Barrel or Gallon; Brown Sugar

by the Barrel; White Spanish Flote

by Ditto; Loaf Sugar by the Hundred

or Loaf.

Flour by the Batrel, fine and super-

fine; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or

Pound; a general Assortment of Glass

Ware; Liverpool Crockery Ware,

consisting of best printed, enamel'd,

pencil'd and common Ditto; an elegant

Assortment of Morocco Shoes; Coarse

and Fine Salt.

Also a Variety of other Articles, in

the Grocery Line, which they will dis-

pose of, at a reduced Price for Cash.

THE Subscribers being appoint-

ed Commissioners, to receive and ex-

amine the Claims against the Estate of JACOB

ISAACKS, late of this Town, Broker, deced-

ed, represented Insolvent; hereby notify all

Persons, having Claims or Demands against

said Estate, to exhibit the same to either of us,

within Six Months; that being the Time al-

lowed for receiving said Claims, and repo-

thereon.

ROBERT LAWTON, jun.

MOSES H. LEVY.

Newport, May 7, 1798.

Those Persons indebted to said Estate, are
requested to make Payment to
REBECCA ISAACKS, Administratrix.

That Philadelphia Merchants' Daily
 Sur of Advertiser, of May 7.
 within AMERICAN SONG.
 the Anne—King William's March."

I.
 O'er fair COLUMBIA's awful brow,
 Dark clouds convolving rose;
 Till truth's bright ray dispersed the gloom,
 And recognized her foes.
 Chorus—Columbia smile, thy sons are free,
 Devoted to their liberty.

II.
 In freedom's temple, ANARCHY
 Had lurk'd (delusive spirit)
 But Patriotism rent the veil,
 And dragg'd him into light.
 Chorus—Columbia smile, thy sons are free,
 Our ADAMS guides their liberty.

III.
 Before the fathers of the land,
 In solemn state conven'd;
 The impious fiend was forc'd to stand;
 His every fault uncrend.
 Chorus—Columbia smile, thy sons are free,
 Thy temple glows with liberty.

IV.
 They hid the miscreant straight begone,
 Where night and chaos reign—
 Placed CONCORD on Columbia's throne,
 There ever to remain.
 Chorus—Columbia smile, thy sons are free,
 For order reigns with liberty.

V.
 Who dare divide us? Spurn the thought!
 No "diplomatic skill,"
 With golden bribe, shall e'er divide
 Our government and will.
 Chorus—Columbia smile, thy sons are free,
 For union crowns thy liberty.

VI.
 The wondering world in mute surprise,
 Saw peace and honour sway;
 United, firm, sublime, we'll rise
 Where honour points the way.
 Chorus—Columbia smile, thy sons are free,
 And dare defend their liberty.

VII.
 Sustain'd by freedom's offering hand,
 The rising arts shall throng;
 And science with her flow'ry wreath,
 Each youthful brow entwine.
 Chorus—Columbia smile, thy sons are free,
 For science gives us liberty.

VIII.
 Gay COMMERCE with her sails unfurl'd,
 Our brilliant flag displays;
 Our stars shall glitter, through the world,
 And light us, with their rays.
 Chorus—Columbia smile, thy sons are free,
 Thy commerce shall protected be.

IX.
 Thy copious bowl, bring plenty bring;
 For joy the long third crown;
 While we in chorus drink and sing,
 ADAMS and WASHINGTON.
 Chorus—Huzzah! Huzzah! Huzzah! ye free,
 Columbia smiles, at Liberty.

Gibbs & Channing
 Have for Sale, for Cash, or on a rea-
 sonable Credit with approved Notes,
 payable at the Bank of Rhode-
 Island—

HYSON, Young Hyson, Sou-
chong, and Bohea TEAS, of
 the latest Importation, warranted to
 be of the first Quality, by the Whole,
 Half, or Quarter Chests.

China, in Dining, Breakfast, and Tea
 Sets, per Box.

Best St. Petersburg clean Hemp.
 Cordage and Cables, of all Dimensions.
 Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.

Jamaica Sugar, Windward Island Rum
 and Molasses per Hoghead.

Best French Brandy and Holland Gin,
 fourth Proof, per butt.

New-England Rum, by the Hoghead,
 or Cargo, on short Notice.

6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass,
 by the box or larger Quantity.

Super fine and fine Flour.
 Tea, Peach, Salt, &c.
 Newport, Dec. 26, 1797.

Robert Lawton,
 Respectfully acquaints his Customers, and the
 Public in general, that he has just received,
 and has for Sale at his Store, in Thames-
 street, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS'S, a
 large and complete Assortment of DRY
 GOODS, suitable for the approaching Sea-
 son, as follows:

SUPERFINE and 2d Broad-
 cloth, and 3d Broadcloth—a great Variety
 of Fancy Vellings; Coatings; Bays; Flan-
 nels; Buffs; and Pannels; Calicoes and
 Chintzes; Satins; Silks; Luteings;
 Tissues, &c. &c.

Also, Ladies' Satin, Beaver and Common
 HATS; Gentlemen's Yeoman and Crown
 Caps; Bow-pieces; Mens' and Boys' Dittos;
 with a Variety of other Articles.

ATLAS



Will cover this Season, at
 the Stable of the Subscriber, on the Taylor
 Farm, about a Quarter of a Mile from the
 Town of Newport, at Six Dollars the Season,
 or Four Dollars the single Leap, after which,
 Three Dollars more will entitle them to the
 Season.

He is a bright Bay, four Years old in June,
 sixteen Hands and an Inch high, with black
 Main, Tail and Legs; was fired by the noted
 imported English Horse Nimrod, out of a
 large, handsome, half-blooded bay Mare;
 and for Size, Figure and Movement, is judged
 to be equal to any Horse in the New England
 States.

ATLAS was bred by Mr. JOHN TOWN-
 SEND, and stood at his Stable, in Newport,
 the last Season, and has proved to be a very
 sure Foal getter.

Good Pasturing provided for Mares, at a
 reasonable Price.
MUMFORD HAZARD.
 Newport, April 10, 1798.

Young Nimrod,

A DARK Bay, of Size, Blood,
 and Figure, will Cover this
 Season, at the Stable of NICHOLAS
 EASTON, of Middletown, at Four Do-
 llars the Season, or Six Dollars for an
 insured Colt; and Two Dollars the
 single Leap.
 May 7, 1798.

Traveller

WILL cover this Season, at
 the Stables of Governor Potter,
 South Kingstown; Jonathan J. Hazard, Esq;
 Jonelltown; Captain John Congdon, Esq;
 Smith, at Five Dollars the Season; Three
 Dollars a single Leap; or seven Dollars to
 insure a Foal. Traveller is about 17 Hands
 high, a beautiful Dapple Grey, fired by Nim-
 rod out of Josephus Peckham, Esq's, fine
 English Mare, which Mare was fired by Tra-
 veller, and Traveller was fired by Old Tra-
 veller, that was brought to this Country by
 Israel Waters. Traveller is allowed by the
 best Judges to equal any Horse in America,
 for Size, Blood, Figure and Spirit, and has
 proved a sure Sire. His Colts are the best
 evidence of the Goodness of his Stock, which
 may be seen in the County of Washington,
 and are supposed equal to any in New Eng-
 land.
 South Kingstown, May 4, 1798.

Noble Air.

THE HORSE, NOBLE AIR, 8 1/2 Years
 old this Spring, was bred by a Gentle-
 man from England, residing in one of the
 Eastern States;—his Sire was of the Line of the
 noted Horse Wildair, imported from England
 by Mr. Delancey—his Dam was an half
 blooded Mare, called the Lady Philadelphia,
 Part of the Old Sire Blood, and owned by
 the late Mr. Redwood, of Newport.

The Noble Air will stand in Hopkinton,
 at the House of JOSEPH IRISH, near Wood-
 Hill, at Two Dollars the single Leap, Four
 Dollars the Season, or Six Dollars for an in-
 insured Colt.

His Size 15 Hands 2 Inches; a Blood Bay,
 with small and very ornamental Marks of
 Whiteness and for Shape, Carriage, Spirit,
 and Behaviour, takes Rank of any Stud Horse,
 bred in the Eastern States.

Good Pasture for Mares may be had, at a
 reasonable Rate.

N.B. The Noble Air will stand at Gen-
 eral George Thurlow's, in and Hopkinton,
 every Second Monday after the 10th of May
 Inst. and at George Webb, Esq's, in Rich-
 mond, every Second Sunday after the 12th
 Day of said Month.

JOSEPH IRISH.
 Hopkinton, May 5, 1798.

Wanted a Wet Nurse, that
 can be well recommended, to go into a Family.
 — Inquire of the Printer.
 Newport, April 23, 1798.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoon & Son,
 HAVE FOR SALE,
LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and
 unboil'd, per Cask or Gallon,
 Best London White Lead, per Cask or smaller
 Quantity,

Spanish Brown,	Do.	Do.
Whiting,	Do.	Do.
Stone Yellow,	Spruce Do.	
Red Lead,	Patent Yellow,	
Verdigrise,	Prussian Blue,	
Gold Leaf,	Silver Do.	

Leitharge, White Vitriol, Painter's Brushes,
 Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine,
 Varnish, black Varnish of a superior Quality
 for Vessels, Ropes, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil
 or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House,
 Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers
 may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of
 Colours for any Work, on the shortest Notice,
 with Directions given therewith.

Also—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window
 Glaze—and Putty.

JOHN BOURS, jun.
 Respectfully informs his Friends and
 the Public in General, that he has
 just received at his Store, directly
 opposite General MARTIN'S,

A prime and elegant As-
 sortment of DRY GOODS, suitable
 for the Season, which he is determined
 to sell very low.

BY WHOLESALE,
 400 Pieces of thick Muslins, of
 different Qualities and Widths,
 50 Pieces Bandannoes,
 100 Dimity Table-Cloths,
 200 Pieces India Calico,

Box Men's Yeoman Crown Hats.
 J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his
 former Customers, and requests a
 Continuance of their Favours.

NOTICE is hereby given, that
 the Subscribers have been duly appoint-
 ed Administrators to the Estate of BENJAMIN
 ELLERY, late of Newport, Esquire, deceased,
 and have taken upon themselves that Trust, by
 giving Bonds, as the Law directs: And all
 Persons having Demands upon the Estate of
 the said Benjamin Ellery, are required to ex-
 hibit the same; and all Persons indebted to
 the said Estate, are called upon to make Pay-
 ment to ABRAHAM R. ELLERY.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.
 Newport, Jan. 9, 1798.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE, convenient, and ele-
 gant DWELLING HOUSE, in com-
 plete Repair, situate in Thames street, lately
 occupied by BENJAMIN ELLERY, Esq; de-
 ceased, and now belonging to the Heirs of the
 late Mehitable Ellery; together with the West
 Garden, Wharf, Coach-House, Stables, Stores,
 and all other Out-Houses thereunto appertain-
 ing.—For Terms, apply to Abraham R. Ellery.

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY,
 CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.
 Newport, January 12, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

A Convenient Dwelling House,
 situate in Spring Street, now occupied
 by Mr. Benjamin Spooner, and belonging to
 the Heirs of the late Mehitable Ellery, to-
 gether with all the Out-Houses, Land, and
 Privileges, thereunto appertaining. An indis-
 putable Title to the Premises, will be given to
 the Purchaser thereof, by the said Heirs.—For
 Terms apply to Abraham R. Ellery.

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY,
 CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.
 Newport, Jan. 15, 1798.

John Adams,

Respectfully informs the Public,
 That he carries on the
LEATHER DRESSING Busi-
 ness, in all its Branches, next South-
 ward from the Tan-Yard formerly
 occupied by Mr. William Tripp,
 and now by Mr. William Tilley.—

Where may be had, Gloves of all
 Kinds, by the Dozen or single Pair.
 —Also Glove Leather by Ditto.

—Wool for Hatting, Spinning,
 and Carpeting.—Bear Skins for
 Holsters, Caps, &c. and all Kind
 of Skins dressed, with the Fur on
 at short Notice.

For SALE, by

Simeon Martin,

SIXTY Hogheads of good
 Retailing Surinam Molasses,
 15 Hogheads of Old Windward
 Island Rum, 3d Proof,

1500 Bushels of St. Martin's
 Coarse Salt,
 Coffee by the Barrel,

Cotton, by the Bag;—and,
TICKETS in the Rhode-Island
 College LOTTERY.

Newport, March 5, 1798.

Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

THE Subscribers inform the Public,
 that they have just received, a
 fresh Supply of Drugs, Medicines,
 Dye Stuffs, Painter's Colours, &c. &c.
 which they are now selling, at their
 usual moderate Prices, both Wholesale
 and Retail.

Sea and Family Medicine Chests,
 Recipes from Physicians or others, put
 up with the greatest Caution and Ac-
 curacy;—and particular Attention
 paid to Orders from the Country.

Newport, April 23, 1798.

Fastick, Logwood and Redwood,
 per Cwt. or lb. Linseed Oil per Cask;
 best India Rhubarb per Chest.
JAMES TAYLOR & CO.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar-House lately improved by
 Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,
Single and double-refined,
 and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or single
 Loaf.—Also, MOLASSES of a superior
 Quality, for retailing.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made
COLOURS. Also, an Assortment
 of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FUR-
 NITURE, POWDER and SHOT; a few
 Bags of ANNI-EED, a Quantity of excel-
 lent MUSTARD in Bottles, a small Assort-
 ment of GLASS WARE of superior Qua-
 lity, and an Assortment of CROCKERY
 WARE.

Twenty Barrels of ROZIN.
 A Quantity of excellent Spanish SEGARS.
 And the following GARDEN SEEDS:
 9 Sorts Peas; Radish Seed; Carrot; Beet;
 Sweet Marjorum; Sweet Thyme; and many
 other Sorts.

Newport, April 2, 1798.

To the PATRONS of the accomplished
ART of DANCING in PROVI-
DENCE and NEWPORT.

MR. LANDRIN DUPORE;
 DANCING-MASTER, from PARIS,
 (late from BOSTON) original Compiler of
 CADRILLES in AMERICA, Pupil of the
 celebrated Mr. GARDEL, first Member of
 the Royal Dancing Academy in Paris, and
 first Teacher to the late Royal Family in France,
 presents his best Respects to the LADIES and
 GENTLEMEN of PROVIDENCE and NEW-
 PORT, informs that he proposes the tendering
 of his Services for teaching the accomplished
 ART of DANCING for three Months, pro-
 vided he shall be honoured with sufficient
 Encouragement.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS are opened at Mrs.
 BENJAMIN BRENTON'S, NEWPORT, where
 the probable Time of his Commencement,
 Terms, Days and Hours of Attendance will
 be made known. The SUBSCRIPTION BOOK
 will be closed by the first of June, it is there-
 fore requested that SUBSCRIBERS will be
 prompt in giving in their Names.

Coggeshall & Burdick,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr.
 James Taylor and Co. Apothecary's
 Shop, in Thames-street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete
 Assortment of Men's BOOTS and
 SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes,
 and Morocco Slips and Sandals.
 Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes
 and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-
 said Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their for-
 mer Customers, and hope for a Continuance
 of their Favours.

g. That Philadelphia Merchants' Daily
our of Advertiser, of May 7.
claim AMERICAN SONG.
the.
AND—“King William's March.”

I.
O'er fair COLUMBIA's awful brow,
Dark clouds convolving rose;
Till truth's bright ray dispelled the gloom,
And recognized her foes.
Chorus—Columbia smile, thy sons are free,
Devoted to their liberty.

II.
In freedom's temple, ANARCHY
Hed turk'd (delusive spirit)
But Patriotism rent the veil,
And dragg'd him into light.
Chorus—Columbia smile, thy sons are free,
Our ADAMS guides their liberty.

III.
Before the fathers of the land,
In solemn state conven'd;
The impious fiend was forc'd to stand;
His every fault uncrend'd.
Chorus—Columbia smile, thy sons are free,
Thy temple glows with liberty.

IV.
They bid the miscreant straight begone,
Where night and chaos reign—
Placed CONCORD on Columbia's throne,
There ever to remain.
Chorus—Columbia smile, thy sons are free,
For order reigns with liberty.

V.
Who dare divide us? Spurn the thought!
No “diplomatic skill,”
With golden bribe, shall e'er divide
Our government and will.
Chorus—Columbia smile, thy sons are free,
For union crowns thy liberty.

VI.
The wondering world in mute surprise,
Saw peace and honour sway;
United, firm, sublime we'll rise
Where honour points the way.
Chorus—Columbia smile, thy sons are free,
And dare defend their liberty.

VII.
Sustain'd by freedom's fostering hand,
The rising arts shall shine;
And science with her flow'ry wreath,
Each youthful brow entwine.
Chorus—Columbia smile, thy sons are free,
For science glaces liberty.

VIII.
Gay COMMERCE with her sails unfurl'd,
Our Brilliant flag displays;
Our stars shall glitter, through the world,
And light it, with their rays.
Chorus—Columbia smile, thy sons are free,
Thy commerce shall protected be.

IX.
Thy copious bowl, bring plenty bring;
For joy the song shall crown;
While we in chorus drink and sing,
ADAMS and WASHINGTON.
Chorus—Huzza! Huzza! Huzza! ye free,
Columbia smiles, at Liberty.

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale, for Cash, or on a rea-
sonable Credit with approved Notes,
payable at the Bank of Rhode-
Island—

HYSON, Young Hyson, Sou-
chong, and Bohea TEA S, of
the latest Importation, warranted to
be of the first Quality, by the Whole,
Half, or Quarter Chests.

China, in Dining, Breakfast, and Tea
Sets, per Box.

Best St. Petersburg clean Hemp.

Cordage and Cables, of all Dimensions.

Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.

Jamaica Sugar, Windward Island Rum
and Molasses per Hogshead.

Best French Brandy and Holland Gin,
fourth Proof, per butt.

New-England Rum, by the Hogshead,
or Cargo, on short Notice.

6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass,
by the box or larger Quantity.

Superfine and fine Flour.

Tar, Pitch, Salt, &c.

Newport, Dec. 26, 1797.

Robert Lawton,

Respectfully acquaints his Customers, and the
Public in general, that he has just received,
and has for Sale at his Store, in Thame-
street, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, a
large and complete Assortment of DRY
GOODS, suitable for the approaching Sea-
son, consisting of

SUPERFINE and 2d Broad-

cloths, and Cassimeres—a great Variety
of Fancy Vellings; Cowlings; Bazaes; Flan-

nels; Elastics and Plains; Calicoes and
Chinoises; Satins; Modes; Lincings;
Tiffanies, &c. &c.

Also, Ladies' Satin, Beaver and Common
HATS; Gentlemen's, Yeoman and Crown
Ditto; low priz'd Mens' and Boys' Ditto;
with a Variety of other Articles.

ATLAS



Will cover this Season, at

the Stable of the Subscriber, on the Taylor
Farm, about a Quarter of a Mile from the
Town of Newport, at Six Dollars the Season,
or Four Dollars the single Leap, after which,
Three Dollars more will entitle them to the
Season.

He is a bright Bay, four Years old in June,
sixteen Hands and an Inch high, with black
Main, Tail and Legs; was fired by the noted
imported English Horse Nimrod, out of a
large, handsome, half-blooded bay Mare;
and for Size, Figure and Movement, is judged
to be equal to any Horse in the New England
States.

ATLAS was bred by Mr. JOHN TOWN-
SEND, and stood at his Stable, in Newport,
the last Season, and has proved to be a very
sure Foal-getter.

Good Pasturing provided for Mares, at a
reasonable Price.

MUMFORD HAZARD.
Newport, April 10, 1798.

Young Nimrod,

A DARK Bay, of Size, Blood,
and Figure, will Cover this
Season, at the Stable of NICHOLAS
EASTON, of Middletown, at Four Dol-
lars the Season, or Six Dollars for an
insured Colt; and Two Dollars the
single Leap.
May 7, 1798.

Traveller

WILL cover this Season, at
the Stables of Governor Potter,
South Kingstown; Jonathan J. Hazard, Esq;
Jamestown; Captain John Congdon, Port
smouth, at Five Dollars the Season; Three
Dollars a single Leap; or Seven Dollars to
insure a Foal. Traveller is about 17 Hands
high, a beautiful Dapple Grey, fired by Nim-
rod out of Josephus Peckham, Esq's, fine
English Mare, which Mare was fired by Tr-
aveller, and Traveller was fired by Old Tr-
aveller, that was brought to this Country by
Israel Waters. Traveller is allowed by the
best Judges to equal any Horse in America,
for size, Blood, Figure and Spirit, and has
proved a sure Sire. His Colts are the best
Evidence of the Goodness of his Stock, which
may be seen in the County of Washington,
and are supposed equal to any in New Eng-
land.
South Kingstown, May 4, 1798.

Noble Air.

THE HORSE, NOBLE AIR, Six Years
old this Spring, was bred by a Gentle-
man from England, residing in one of the
Eastern States;—his Sire was of the Line of the
noted Horse Wildair, imported from England
by Mr. Delancey—his Dam was an Half
blooded Mare, called the Lady Philadelphia,
Part of the Old Snip Blood, and owned by
the late Mr. Redwood, of Newport.

The Noble Air will stand in Hopkinton,
at the House of JOSEPH IRISH, near Wood-
Hill, at Two Dollars the single Leap, Four
Dollars the Season, or Six Dollars for an in-
sured Colt.

His Size 15 Hands 2 Inches; a Blood Bay,
with small and very ornamental Marks of
White; and for Shape, Carriage, Spirit, and
Behaviour, takes Rank of any Stud Horse,
bred in the Eastern States.

Good Pasture for Mares may be had, at a
reasonable Rate.

N.B. The Noble Air will stand at Gene-
ral George Thurston's, in said Hopkinton,
every Second Monday after the 10th of May
Inst. and at George Webb, Esq's, in Rich-
mond, every Second Saturday after the 12th
Day of said Month.

JOSEPH IRISH.
Hopkinton, May 5, 1798.

Wanted a Wet Nurse, that
can be well recommended, to go into a Family.
—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, April 23, 1798.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoon & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,
LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and
unboil'd, per Cask or Gallon,
Best London White Lead, per Cask or smaller
Quantity,
Spanish Brown, Do. Do.
Whiting, Do. Do.

Stone Yellow, Spruce Do.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow,
Verdigrise, Prussian Blue,
Gold Leaf, Silver Do.

Leitharge, White Vitriol, Painter's Brushes,
Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine,
Varnish, black Varnish of a superior Quality
for Vessels, Resin, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil
or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House,
Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers
may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of
Colours for any Work, on the shortest Notice,
with Directions given therewith.

Also—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window
Glass—and Putty.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and
the Public in General, that he has
just received at his Store, directly
opposite General MARTIN's,

A prime and elegant As-
sortment of DRY GOODS, suitable
for the Season, which he is determined
to sell very low.

BY WHOLESALE,

400 Pieces of thick Mullins, of
different Qualities and Widths,

50 Pieces Bandannoes,

100 Dimity Table-Cloths,

200 Pieces India Calico,

1 Box Men's Yeoman Crown Hats.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his
former Customers, and requests a
Continuance of their Favours.

NOTICE is hereby given, that

the Subscribers have been duly appoint-
ed Administrators to the Estate of BENJAMIN
ELLERY, late of Newport, Esquire, deceased,
and have taken upon themselves that Trust, by
giving Bonds, as the Law directs: And all
Persons having Demands upon the Estate of
the said Benjamin Ellery, are required to ex-
hibit the same; and all Persons indebted to
the said Estate, are called upon to make Pay-
ment to ABRAHAM R. ELLERY,
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan. 9, 1798.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE, convenient, and ele-
gant DWELLING HOUSE, in com-
plete Repair, situate in Thame street, lately
occupied by BENJAMIN ELLERY, Esq; de-
ceased, and now belonging to the Heirs of the
late Mehetable Ellery; together with the West
Garden, Wharf, Coach-House, Stables, Stores,
and all other Out-Houses thereunto appertain-
ing.—For Terms, apply to Abraham R. Ellery,
ABRAHAM R. ELLERY,
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, January 12, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

A Convenient Dwelling-House,
situate in Spring street, now occupied
by Mr. Benjamin Spooner, and belonging to
the Heirs of the late Mehetable Ellery, to-
gether with all the Out Houses, Land, and
Privileges, thereunto appertaining. An indis-
pensable Title to the Premises, will be given to
the Purchaser thereof, by the said Heirs.—For
Terms apply to Abraham R. Ellery.

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY,
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.
Newport, Jan. 13, 1798.

John Adams,

Respectfully informs the Public,

That he carries on the
LEATHER DRESSING Busi-
ness, in all its Branches, next South-
ward from the Tan-Yard formerly
occupied by Mr. William Tripp,
and now by Mr. William Tilley.—

Where may be had, Gloves of all
Kinds, by the Dozen or single Pair.

—Also Glove Leather by Ditto.

—Wool for Hatting, Spinning,

and Carpeting.—Bear Skins for
Holsters, Caps, &c. and all Kind

of Skins dressed, with the Fur on
at short Notice.

For SALE, by

Simeon Martin,

SIXTY Hogheads of good
Retailing Surinam Molasses,
15 Hogheads of Old Windward
Island Rum, 3d Proof,
1500 Bushels of St. Martin's
Coarse Salt,
Coffee by the Barrel,
Cotton, by the Bag;—and,
TICKETS in the Rhode-Island
College LOTTERY.
Newport, March 5, 1798.

Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

THE Subscribers inform the Public,
that they have just received, a
fresh Supply of Drugs, Medicines,
Dye Stuffs, Painter's Colours, &c. &c.
which they are now selling, at their
usual moderate Prices, both Wholesale
and Retail.

Sea and Family Medicine Chests,
Recipes from Physicians or others, put
up with the greatest Caution and Ac-
curacy;—and particular Attention
paid to Orders from the Country.

Newport, April 23, 1798.

Fuller, Logwood and Redwood,
per Cwt. or lb. Linseed Oil per Cask;
best India Rhubarb per Chest.

JAMES TAYLOR & CO.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar-House lately improved by
Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined,

and Lump-Sugar, by the Quantity, or single
Loaf.—Also, MOLASSES of a superior
Quality, for retailing.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made
COLOURS. Also, an Assortment

of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FUR-
NITURE, POWDER and SHOT; a few
Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excel-
lent MUSTARD in Bottles, a small Assort-
ment of GLASS WARE of superior Qua-
lity, and an Assortment of CROCKERY
WARE.

Twenty Barrels of ROZIN.

A Quantity of excellent Spanish SEGARS.

And the following GARDEN SEEDS:

9 Sorts Peas; Radish Seed; Carrot; Beet;
Sweet Marjorum; Sweet Thyme; and many
other Sorts.

Newport, April 2, 1798.

To the PATRONS of the accomplished

ART of DANCING in PROVI-
DENCE and NEWPORT.

MR. LANDRIN DUPORE,

DANCING-MASTER, from PARIS,
(last from BOSTON) original Composer of
CADRILLES in AMERICA, Pupil of the
celebrated Mr. GARDEL, first Member of
the Royal Dancing Academy in Paris, and
first Teacher to the late Royal Family in France,
presents his best Respects to the LADIES and
GENTLEMEN of PROVIDENCE and NEW-
PORT, informs that he proposes the tendering
of his Services for teaching the accomplished
ART of DANCING for three Months, pro-
vided he shall be honoured with sufficient
Encouragement.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS are opened at Mrs
BENJAMIN BRENTON's, NEWPORT, where
the probable Time of his Commencement,
Terms, Days and Hours of Attendance will
be made known. The SUBSCRIPTION BOOK
will be closed by the first of June, it is there-
fore requested that SUBSCRIBERS will be
prompt in giving in their Names.

Coggeshall & Burdick,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr.
James Taylor and Co. Apothecary's
Shop, in Thame-street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete
Assortment of Men's BOOTS and
SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes,
and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes
and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-
said Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their for-
mer Customers, and hope for a Continuance
of their Favours.